Weather

Weather fine but hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 87.2 and the minimum 53.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 90.6 and 65.6.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Empress of Asia, June 5.
FOR Europe and way ports, via Str. Delta, June 1.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Shinyo Maru, June 1.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Kamo Maru, June 5.

NO. 2670 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年四月十三日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

TWO WARS RAGING IN SZECHUEN AND HUNAN

South Captures Four Cities As Northern Army Is Routed

WU ACCUSED

Retiring Northern Chief Charged With Treason

EXODUS BEGINS

Szechuen Tuchun Is Attacked By Yunnan And Own Forces

The war dogs are again le loose in China after two years' peace parleying. Serious fighting has broken out in Hunan and Szechuen. In both cases, the Southern forces are victorious.

Four cities have been captured in Hunan by the Southern army following the withdrawal of General Wu Pei-fu, the Northern Commander. Taking advantage of the unpreparedness of the Northern troops in that province, Southern forces under General Tan Yen-kai crossed the Siangkiang at the Changning district, bombarded Paoching, Kiyang, Leiyang and Anjeng and captured them all. Telegraphic communications with Hengyang have been cut. The seventh division of the Northern Army stationed there was completely routed.

GOVERNMENT ASKED FOR REINFORCEMENTS

In five urgent telegrams sent to the Central Government, General Chang Ching-yao, Tuchun of the province, accused General Wu of treason and asked for reinforcements.

It is reported that General Tuan Chi-jui will personally command the Border Defense Army in an attempt to suppress the rebels.

The Joint Bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War has instructed General Chang to concentrate his forces in Hengchow and put up a desperate resistance. It also ordered the investigation of the whereabouts of General Wu Pei-fu, who is reported to be assisting the Southern army in its advances.

The Northern Government resents the action of the South but owing to the collapse of the Southern administration, it has no responsible party to complain to. The armistice was signed with the Southern leaders who are now mostly out of power.

Large quantities of ammunition is being ordered to be sent to Hunan, while reinforcements are rushed down along the Kinhan line.

FINANCES TO BE SENT TO GENERAL CHANG

The sum of $600,000 will be remitted to Chang Ching-yao immediately to defray his expenses. The whole Hunan Province is under martial law except the districts Northwest and surrounding Changteh, which is under the control of General Feng Yu-hsian, the Christian Commander, who is a close friend of General Wu Pei-fu.

In Szechuen, the situation is more complicated. Beside the brawl among the North leaders themselves, General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, is advancing upon General Hsiun Ko-wu, the Szechuen Tuchun. Clashes have already taken place in Luchow. General Tang has appointed General Koo Ping-cheng, commander-in-chief of the Yunnan and Kweichow troops and Szechuen troops opposed to their own Tuchun in a huge drive to wipe out the unpopular military governor.

Hsiun is also being attacked by Generals Shih Ching-yang, Lu Shih-ti and Yen Teh-chi, the three independent Szechuen generals, at Pangjiacheng and Hailungtang. Great casualties are reported. People in Chengtu are restless and exodus has begun.

SOUTH HAS STRONGER FORCES IN BOTH PLACES

In both provinces, the Southern forces are comparatively stronger although the munition supply in Szechuen is considerable.

On General Chang Ching-yao's side are Fan Kuo-chang, commanding the 20th division and Chang Tsung-chang, who has

(Continued on Page 4)

-:- "We Know That Alretty Yet" -:-

TUCHUNATE TO GO, SAYS BLAND IN LATEST ESSAY

Noted Far Eastern Author Suggests Abolishment Of Military System

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 26.—Another article on the Far East was published in the Times today from the pen of Mr. J. O. P. Bland.

Mr. Bland urges the disbandment of the armies of the Tuchuns, which, he says, is essential to the restoration of order and good government. Everything, he continues, depends on the readiness of Japan, Great Britain and the United States loyally to co-operate in a common self-denying policy of reconstruction. Mr. Bland is convinced that the resources of diplomacy will be sufficient to attain the desired end and to secure the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance under conditions which will ultimately be beneficial to China. A united front and a clear-cut policy on the part of the Consortium, he declares, is necessary to make the disbandment complete and irrevocable.

No further loans should be made to China except on condition of final disbandment.

"There is enough intelligence, ability and patriotism in China" Mr. Bland adds, "to make China a united and prosperous nation but at present honesty in the public service can only be supplied from without. It involves insistence on the efficient auditing of all official accounts in which foreign loans are involved. This need not in any way conflict with China's sovereign rights and does not involve any new departure."

Persian Treaty Is Desired At Peking

(Reuter's Service)

Peking, May 29.—The government has instructed the Chinese Minister at Rome to open negotiations with the Persian Minister there for a commercial treaty between the two countries, not including extra-territoriality.

Morgan Gives Up London Residence

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, May 26.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has offered his London residence for the United States Embassy.

OBATA TO KEEP POST

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 29.—The reports that Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, is resigning are officially denied. It is admitted, however, that he is suffering from insomnia and is needing a rest.

Foreign Powers Must Keep Hands Off China---Crane

(BY NATHANIEL PEFFER)
(Our Peking Correspondent)

Peking, May 29.—Charles R. Crane, new American Minister to China, in an interview today said that the old practice of foreign powers interfering in China's internal affairs must cease. He said:

"From now on it will not make any government popular to try to harass this new Chinese democracy by following the old menacing processes of corruption, that have been poisoning and interfering with its internal affairs."

Mr. Crane will not present his credentials and take over the Legation until after his return from Shanghai. He is to go there to attend the ceremonies in connection with the launching of the Mandarin, first of four U. S. Shipping Board cargo boats that are being built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Company. Mrs. Crane is to christen the vessel.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL SEEN AS NATION PERIL

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(Our Peking Correspondent)

Peking, May 26.—One of the considerations to be borne in mind in this the forty-third crisis of the era of Hsu Shih-chang is the imminence of the Dragon Boat Festival, the fifth day of the fifth moon. That falls on June 21 and it is the annual Spring Settlement day, one of the three Chinese settlement days.

It's a terrible life for a Chinese Government. How it must hate holidays! No sooner does it get through one, with all its teeth scraped clean, than another is on. It seems but a day since the New Year holidays produced nightmares at those sessions at dominoes in which, in the intervals between hands, government affairs may be discussed. In fact it is but a little more than three months since, after much frenzied endeavor, 9,000,000 yen was got from the Yokohama Specie Bank and the most pressing government debts were paid. And here is another settlement day in sight. Life in fact is just one festival after another.

MAY BE DELIRIUM

If New Year produced nightmares this should mean delirium. For the government is even worse off than it was in February. In the months just preceding that time, the salt surplus had been considerable, and there was the hope of that £5,000,000 loan. But the early Spring months are the slack season in salt and the

(Continued on Page 4)

MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES TO BE HELD TODAY

Program To Begin At 9:15 o'Clock At Bubbling Well Cemetery

Simple ceremonies will be observed this morning by the American community in commemoration of Memorial Day. The official service will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 9:15 o'clock when most American residents and their friends are expected to attend.

The program includes a Memorial Day speech by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University; the firing of volleys by the American Company, S. V. C., under the command of Major S. A. Ransom; an opening prayer by the Rev. E. L. Lobenstein of the China Continuation Committee and benediction by the Rev. C. F. McRae.

Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General, will act as master of ceremony. The program will conclude with the sounding of "Taps" by the buglers of the American Company, S.V.C.

The American Company will move from the Public Recreation Ground at 8:30 and proceed to the Cemetery. Sailors and marines from the United States Naval units in harbor will participate in the march.

The committee of the American Chamber of Commerce have been invited to participate in the exercises.

King Praises Work Of University As Cornerstone Is Laid

Tribute Paid To Response Of Schools During The Great War

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 28.—The King accompanied by the Queen this morning laid the foundation stone of a new school of economics in connection with London University, in Clare Market, Clement's Inn.

The project has received substantial support from London merchants, while the trustees, including Sir Ernest Cassel, have donated £300,000 to the school and the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the city of London, is today donating another £50,000.

Replying to the address of welcome, His Majesty paid a tribute to the response the universities had made to the call of war to the brilliant contributions of science to modern warfare.

The King emphasised that the London degree was valued far beyond the British Isles, the advantages afforded by the resources of the metropolis giving the university a unique influence in the education system of the Empire.

TROOPS ARE EXONERATED FOR FIRING ON INDIANS

Hunter Committee On Punjab Disturbances In Two Reports

DYER CRITICISED

General Censured As Causing Unnecessary Loss Of Life

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, May 26.—The report of the Hunter Committee on the Punjaub disturbances consists of a majority report, signed by the British members of the Committee, and a minority report, signed by the Indian members.

Except with regard to the Jallianwalabagh minor incidents, both the British and Indian members generally agree in justifying the police and military in firing. They also agree in pronouncing unfavorably on General Dyer's handling of the Jallianwalabagh meeting and on certain of his martial law orders and exonerate the Indian Government from all blame.

QUESTION WISDOM OF MARTIAL LAW

They differ with regard to the nature of the disorders and the wisdom of martial law. The British members state that open rebellion is the only suitable description of the disturbances. The Indian members object to the terms as implying the intention to turn out the British Government which was not the intention of the rioters.

The British members consider that martial law was justified and describe the Amritsar outbreak as anti-Government at every stage. They criticise General Dyer's conduct at Jallianwalabagh on two grounds: (1) that he fired without warning and (2) that he continued firing too long. The Indian members stigmatise General Dyer's conduct as inhuman and un-British.

MISUSE OF POWER BLEMISH ON PLAN

The report is supplemented by a despatch from the Indian Government which considers that General Dyer showed misconception of duty resulting in unnecessary loss of life. This judgment has been communicated to the Commander-in-Chief with the request to take appropriate action.

The Government accepts the view that the administration of martial law was marred by misuse of power and irresponsible acts, due to inexperience, and says that steps will be taken to prevent their repetition.

The Most Reverend A. E. J. Kenealy, Archbishop of Simla, in a letter to the London newspapers, emphatically justifies the action of the military authorities in India and declares that, "if the present tendency to make a scapegoat of the white soldier succeeds, the military authorities will in future hesitate to act and hesitation will have consequences which no white man cares to contemplate."

TWELVE THOUSAND ON RAIL STRIKE IN INDIA

Bombay, May 26.—Twelve thousand railwaymen have struck. The men rioted, damaging rails and signals and holding up trains. Military assistance has been requisitioned and is dispersing the strikers.

Report Of British Monopoly Of Fuel Oil Supply Denied

(Reuter's Service)

New York, May 26.—Addressing the Pilgrims' Club here last night, Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, sweepingly denied that Great Britain was seeking to monopolise the world's fuel oil supply.

London, May 26.—The Co-operative Congress at Bristol yesterday condemned "the failure of the Government effectively to control the coal trade" and demanded a capital levy on fortunes over £1,000.

Lord Haldane, addressing the Congress, urged that the State should facilitate the higher education of adult workers. The scheme, he said, might cost a million pounds a year but the results would "place us in advance of any nation."

Washington, May 26.—Contracts have been awarded for 5,200,000 barrels of oil-fuel for the American navy at prices, averaging 152 percent above the current contract prices.

Pacific Mail Quadruples Ocean Passenger Service With 5 Ship Board Liners

Cargo Carrying Space Multiplied And Time Of Voyage Across Seas By 'Sunshine Belt' Will Be Lessened One Week

In coming months the passenger carrying capacity of the present trans-Pacific service of the Pacific Mail will be quadrupled, the present cargo carrying capacity will be multiplied many times, the length of the voyage across the ocean by the 'sunshine route' through Honolulu will be lessened a week and the service generally will be lifted to the highest standards of the world's greatest liners playing the Atlantic.

These developments that loom in the near future—the service will be started next December—are made possible by the recent allocation by the United States Shipping Board of five of its crack passenger liners to the service of the Pacific Mail in the Pacific. The announcement was brought to Shanghai by Captain Ryland Drennan who arrived on the Ecuador to relieve as Shanghai Agent of the Company Mr. W. L. Johnstone who leaves shortly to assume charge of the Company's office at Yokohama, much to the regret, it should be stated, of his large circle of acquaintances.

LOSE OLD FRIENDS

After the service of the five new liners is fully established with fortnightly sailings from Shanghai and from all other points, the three boats whose pale green hulls long have been familiar to all Pacific ports, the Venezuela, the Colombia and the Ecuador, will be taken off the run to the Orient. It is understood they will be put into a Pacific Mail service from San Francisco to the Atlantic seaboard. The first steamer of the new service that will sail for America out of Shanghai will depart some time in January and it is significant that bookings for vessels of the new service are now being accepted.

The new liners, which are the '535 type,' indicating their length, will attain a sea speed of seventeen and a half knots, a little less than double the speed of the boats now on the run. One will be called the Golden State, another The Empire State and the remaining three also will carry the familiar appellations of other states of the Union. No changes in the Pacific Mail route in the Orient will be made, which will remain from San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila Hongkong and return.

SAVING OF TIME

It is interesting to note that the round trip may be achieved in the space of 60 days with stops of five days at Manila and 4 days at Hongkong in addition to the other stops. The voyage from Shanghai to San Francisco will take 20 days, bettering the present service about seven days. It will be five days from here to Yokohama, nine days from there to Honolulu, and five more days to San Francisco.

Each of the new liners will have accommodations for 283 first-class passengers and the cargo measurement capacity of each will be 14,000 tons. For the first time the shipping board liners will bring to the Orient a measureable cold storage service. In each boat provision has been made to carry 300 tons in cold storage.

An indication of how the passenger's comfort has been considered is to be gathered from the fact that there will be no upper berths, in fact, no berths at all in the commodious staterooms. Beds will be provided. Each passenger is cared for individually as each has his own wash stand and his own wardrobe.

OTHER DETAILS

Other details give an insight to the real character of the new ships. All are to be equipped with the Sperry Gyroscope compass, the most notable advancement in this field in many years, as the Allies learned while the war was in progress. Briefly, they impose throughout the ship a master control that tells true north at all times and aids in other ways in the navigation of the vessel. The fire control equipment flashes a lighted signal in the pilot house at any rise of temperature in any part of the boat and the presence of smoke anywhere aboard also is independently indicated in the same way in the pilot house. The culinary equipment is more comprehensive than on any other vessels in the Pacific, it is stated. Here are some of the other details.

Boat deck—Verandah, tea room, writing room, swimming tank and officers quarters with promenade and bridge.

Promenade deck—Two suites with sitting rooms, bedrooms and private baths—Social Hall, Smoking Room and large open deck space.

Upper deck—Thirty-one state rooms with baths and ship's hospital.

Main deck—Dining saloon—pantry and galley and 72 first-class staterooms.

Lower deck—Laundry—bakery—cold storage plant—officers' and crew's quarters and mess rooms.

The steerage accommodations for 300 passengers are in the extreme after portion of the vessels. All of the vessels are twin-screw oil burners with turbine engines.

DRENNAN WELLKNOWN

Captain Drennan, who succeeds Mr. Johnstone saw 18 months of service with the United States Shipping Board with his chief, Mr. J. H. Rosseter, Vice President of the Pacific Mail, who was Director of Operations of the shipping board. Captain Drennan was at first manager of the deck department of the shipping board and later became special assistant to Mr. Rosseter. He is widely known in all Pacific ports, having in times past held command of the steamer Colombia.

Anglo-Japanese Pact Vital To East Peace Says Marquis Okuma

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, May 28.—Marquis Okuma, in the course of an interview; declared that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was more than ever necessary in view of the post-bellum situation, especially in the Orient.

"Without the Alliance," he continued, "dangers threaten China, Siberia and India, particularly the latter. This is a critical moment with the Bolsheviks threatening Turkestan and Afghanistan. The greatest encouragement to the Reds would be the knowledge that Japan would not interfere whatever happened in India. The same applies to Japan with regard to Siberia.

LEAGUE NOT YET ON SOUND BASIS, HE SAYS

"The League of Nations is welcome but is not yet founded on a solid enough basis morally to control the world, as is evidenced by the Anglo-French alliance as a guarantee to France and the refusal of America to ratify the Treaty.

"The necessity of a renewal of the Alliance is not limited to the contracting parties. It extends also to the other Powers, responsible for the safeguarding of the world's peace.

"America, vitally interested in the preservation of peace in the Orient, should lead in welcoming a continuance of the Alliance. Because of the Monroe doctrine America is unable actually to participate in the Alliance but, if it were made possible, she would surely be welcomed into the group which would thus form a Triple Alliance, while the efficacy of the alliance for the maintenance of peace would be enhanced.

SEES BRITISH TAKING SUPERFICIAL VIEW

"The British, resident in China, and the Australians are taking a superficial view and are opposing the renewal on the ground that it throws unilateral obligations upon the British.

"Japan played a significant part in guarding the Pacific and frustrating German designs against Russia and she was constantly a faithful ally in peace and war. The maintenance of the Alliance is an imperative necessity though textual changes are necessary."

Straw Ballot Returns On Page Two Today

Returns from the American Straw ballot for President and copies of THE CHINA PRESS voting slip will be found on Page Two today.

CASTLE AND 400 TROOP BARRACKS DESTROYED

Fifty Thousand Men On Military Force In Ireland

STOP MUNITIONS

Dockers Do Not Quit Handling Foodstuff For Soldiers

DAMAGE IS HEAVY

Coast Guardsmen Killed By Attackers On Kerry Station

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 26.—The military forces in Ireland now approach 50,000.

The munitions boycott has extended to Queenstown, where the dockers refused to handle weapons of cavalry. Cargo sailings between Holyhead and Dublin have been cancelled owing to the Irish dockers' strike.

The dockers' refusal to handle munitions does not, however, extend to the handling of military foodstuffs.

Kilbrittain Castle, Co. Cork, was burned down yesterday evening, the damage is estimated at £100,000. The well-known Gannaveen Farm near Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, was also burned down, the damage being estimated at £30,000.

GUARD IS ATTACKED BY MASKED RAIDERS

According to reports from Tralee, a number of armed and disguised men last night attacked the Ballyheigue (Co. Kerry) coastguard station. Six coastguardsmen and their families were forced to surrender after a brief resistance and deprived of their arms and ammunition. The women and children were then ordered out, after which the building was burned down.

The 12th Camerons, 1st King's Royal Rifles, 2nd Argyle and Sutherland and 2nd Royal Fusiliers have been warned for service in Ireland.

PROVISION TRAIN INSPECTED BY STRIKERS

London, May 27.—The railway workers at Kingston yesterday agreed to despatch a military provision train to the South of Ireland after Union officials had been permitted to inspect the consignments.

It is officially announced that 400 barracks have been burned and 150 income-tax offices raided in Ireland since Easter.

London, May 26.—An official report, received from Ireland, contains a list of a hundred fresh outrages, including the destruction of police barracks, raids on dwellings and cattle drives.

The police have informed the North Dublin Council that they will be unable to protect the polling-stations at the forthcoming elections.

London, May 26.—According to the Daily Mail, eight more battalions have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Ireland where there are already over 40,000 troops.

An army order has been issued providing for the re-enlistment of a hundred men each in thirty regiments for service in the United Kingdom.

Cotton Men Accept Excess Profits Tax

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 26.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Association yesterday a resolution was passed accepting the Excess Profits Tax but urging the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give relief to firms which had a low pre-war average of profits or which began business since 1914. didate for Armenia.

AVIATORS AT TAIKU

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 29.—Lieutenants Ferrarin and Masiero, left Seoul this morning. They arrived at Taiku at 10:30.

Another 'Dark Horse' Proposed By One Voter In Presidential Canvass

Secretary Of Agriculture In U.S. Cabine tIs New Candidate

A dark horse entered the straw-ballot canvass of THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, when a subscriber electing to be known as "Inquirer" proposed the name of E. T. Meredith, at present Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's cabinet and president of the Advertising Clubs of the World, to be the next President of the United States:

"He would give America," says this correspondent, "a clean-cut business administration—exactly what is needed at this critical period in our history. He is a self-made man and has made his fortune by hard work and not from any war-profiteering. . . . Our country needs a clear-headed, conscientious, successful, brainy business man at its head."

Mr. Meredith is known to possess one of the clearest brains in the United States, and is a specialist in agricultural problems, having risen from the lot of a humble farm boy to a seat in the high councils of that country through his thorough understanding of agrarian problems and of the needs and ambitions of the inatterday farmer.

Although Herbert Hoover continues to lead in the race for choice-for-President, as conducted in this newspaper, independent candidates are beginning to make a strong showing and are crowding the Republican choices for the lead, with Bourbon leaders running third. Hoover received 23 votes in yesterday's mail, with General Wood second (12) and Johnson only four.

The standing, at the end of the fourth day of the canvass, is as follows:

	New Votes	Total
Hoover	23	88
Wood	12	61
Johnson	4	49
McAdoo	2	12
Hughes	0	7
Lodge	0	3
Allen	0	1
Lowden	1	1
Debs	3	3
Meredith	1	1
Second choice:		
Hoover	4	58
Wood	7	57
Johnson	10	43
McAdoo	4	8
Hughes	0	6
Lodge	0	0
Lowden	6	14
Coolidge	4	5
Harding	2	2
Wilson	1	1
Debs	1	1
LaFolette ..	1	1
Taft	0	2
Bryan	0	1

Eugene Debs, the "perpetual candidate" of the Socialist Party, found four supporters in the Settlement, one of whom however, put him down in second place. Only one man has so far espoused the re-election of President Wilson.

My Favorite For President

Straw votes are now being taken in America on the Presidential choice, so why not here?

First Choice . . . . . .

Second Choice . . . . . .

I am a Democrat—Republican

(Strike out one of the above)

My Name . . . . . .

My Address. . . . . .

(Note: If you wish to write a letter setting forth your views on the Presidential campaign we will be glad to print it.)

Ponies Saved; Fireman Dare Death; Injured

Eleven ponies were saved from death last night when firemen of the Hongkew Division of the Municipal Department, under the command of Chief M. W. Pett, risked their lives and checked flames which threatened to destroy the Loo Sz-fah Stables at 33 Haining Road.

The flames started in the straw lofts of the stables and were spreading rapidly when the department was notified. There was no insurance and the loss threatened to be heavy, but Chief Pett's men were prompt in their response and soon had the conflagration under control.

But that was not the greatest of their trouble. The ponies became fractious. They kicked and bit and squealed. Some of them were taken out of the burning stables without trouble. Others refused to move, except when they lashed out with their heels.

Several of the firemen are today wearing momentoes of the obstinancy of a horse in a fire.

Villa Is Once More Object Of Pursuit

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, May 26.—Telegrams received from Mexico state that the revolutionary forces have ordered the capture of General Villa owing to his failure to comply with the Government's ultimatum.

Sir Auckland In Report At Capital

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, May 26.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, presented his credentials to President Wilson yesterday, together with a cordial letter from King George containing the assurance of His Majesty's very lively interest in everything promoting the prosperity of the United States.

President Wilson replying to King George expressed the hope that Great Britain would regard the warmth of welcome accorded to the Prince of Wales in the United States as a manifestation of American goodwill towards Great Britain.

Holland Demanding Approach Control On Zeebrugge Lane

(*Reuter's Service*)

Brussels, May 27.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs explaining in the Chamber yesterday the recent breaking off of the negotiations with Holland for a revision of the treaty of 1839, stated that for the first time since 1839 Holland had demanded sovereignty over the Wielingen channel commanding the approaches to Zeebrugge, which was to be the future maritime base of Belgium's defensive system.

The Chamber endorsed the Government's action in breaking off negotiations almost unanimously.

U. S. NAVAL BUDGET

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, May 27.—A joint sitting of Congress today agreed to next year's naval budget of 436,000,000 dollars.

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POLES GAINING IN RUSS DRIVE

Letts And Soviet Leaders Reach Agreement Regarding Frontier

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 27.—The Polish official communique issued last night says: "The Poles attacked on the northern part of the front and drove back the Reds across the Beresina, inflicting serious losses on them. The Poles are receiving reinforcements in the Minsk region and are stoutly contesting the Bolshevik attacks. Desperate Red attempts to drive the Poles from the Odessa railway failed."

LETT-SOVIET COMPACT

Copenhagen, May 26.—The Letts and the Russian Soviet have come to an agreement regarding the frontier question.

London, May 26.—The Bolshevik wireless claims the capture of Borisoff and also of a series of villages on the left bank of the western Bvina and on the upper reaches of the Beresina. The wireless adds: "The Poles in the direction of Minsk have received reinforcements and are stubbornly resisting."

London, May 26.—A Polish official communique states:

"The situation on the North Dvina and Upper Beresina front is stationary. The Bolshevik offensive seems to have broken down definitely. The report of the recapture of Kieff by the Bolsheviks is completely false."

ZEMSTVOS IGNORED

Vladivostok, May 29.—The following note has been sent by Chicherin to the Verchne-Udinsk Government:

"Soviet Russia, taking into consideration the statutes of your declaration regarding the forming of a Far Eastern Republic, has recognised the same, headed by the present temporary Government. The Soviet is prepared immediately to open diplomatic, commercial and political relations. Hoping you will co-operate peacefully with Russia and wishing you success."

It is noteworthy that Chicherin did not mention the Vladivostok Zemstvos. Most of the members of the Verchne-Udinsk Government are Bolsheviks.

GET FOUR MILLION FRANCS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Boulogne, May 26.—Armed Chinese thieves have stolen goods valued at 4,000,000 francs during the past few weeks. The police have arrested five merchants and are taking proceedings against 30 other persons in connection with the matter.

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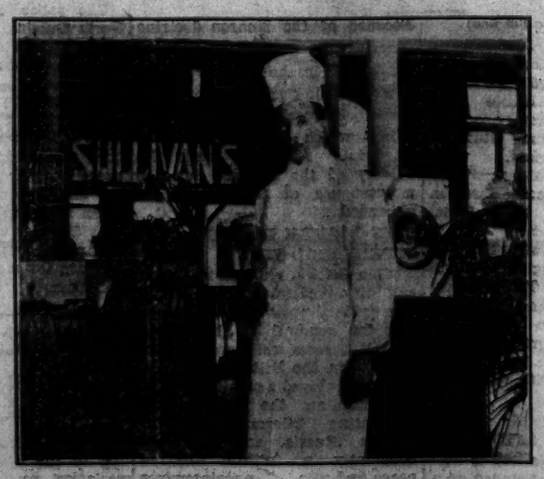

Monsieur Modet from Paris, in charge of our Bakery Department

SULLIVAN'S
REFRESH YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS AT OUR
American Soda Fountain
36 Nanking Road

Nope! Shanghai's full of Buicks!

—No repair business round here?

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

The Largest Distributors of Automobiles in China

GERMAN CHIEF MUST GO HOME, ASSERT FRENCH

American Senate Votes To Reject Wilson's Plan For Armenians

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 25.—M. Millerand has demanded the recall of Herr Xylander, Chief German Delegate on the Sarre Delimitation Commission, on the ground of obstruction.

He has also requested a formal disavowal of Herr Xylander's conduct.

Washington, May 27.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today by eleven votes to four disapproved President Wilson's proposal for America's acceptance of the mandate for Armenia.

New York, May 27.—President Wilson has vetoed the Republican peace resolution. He declares that such a method of making peace with Germany would "place an ineffaceable stain on the gallantry and honor of the United States."

The President has not announced his intentions regarding the treaty of Versailles.

Paris, May 26.—The Conference of Ambassadors has approved a note to Germany regarding the non-surrender by Germany of the necessary documents for the execution of the naval clauses of the peace treaty.

Paris, May 27.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday discussed the treaty St. Germain in committee. The Reporter of the Committee laid stress on the necessity of provisioning Austria to prevent the spread of Bolshevism and Pan-Germanism.

The Reporter expressed the opinion that the best means of securing execution of the treaty would be the establishment of a Franco-American banking consortium.

He added that French diplomatists need not be afraid of an independent policy with a view to helping the Ceneral European states to recover.

London, May 25.—Reuter learns that it has been decided to revive the British Empire delegation at the Spa Conference and the four Dominions have been requested to nominate representatives.

Great importance is attached to keep the various parts of the Empire in close touch at the Conference.

It is understood that Sir G. H. Perey, the High Commissioner, will represent Canada; Mr. W. A. Watt, Commonwealth Treasurer, Australia, and Sir James Allen Minister of Defense, New Zealand, or Lord Milner, if Sir James Allen does not arrive in time.

The South African representative has not yet been nominated.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 29.—The Senate this afternoon by 90 votes to 1 ratified the Austrian Peace Treaty.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL SEEN AS NATION PERIL

(Continued from Page 1)

receipts have fallen off. Besides part of the surplus had been pledged to pay off the Yen 9,000,000. To meet even the most pressing needs at least $10,000,000 will be needed on June 5, I am told. And that will leave a lot of salaries, in fact most of the back salaries, unpaid. So enterprising government financiers are beginning to cast about for a convenient million or so here and there. They are even turning longing eyes on the New Consortium. And there is much talk of secret loans being negotiated.

MAY BESIEGE BANK

Probably they will try to get a loan from some bank, pledging the next few months' salt surplus, as the last few months' surplus was pledged in advance to cover the loan made before. Thus like a boarding house litterateur paying his landlady always out of the sonnet he will do next week, the government will go on paying its way out of its revenue in the future. What a boon that 1913 Reorganisation Loan was after all. Suppose, now, the Four Powers hadn't made the loan and stipulated the taking over of the Salt Gabelle.

Anyway, keep your eye on the question of loans again. Especially on that resourceful fabricator of goldbricks, the Ministry of Communications.

Heat Wave Felt In South Of England

(Reuter's Service)

London, May 26.—The South of England is sweltering under a heat wave. The mean temperature in London yesterday was 85 deg. F. Over a thousand cases of prostration are reported to have occurred in the metropolis. Heavy thunderstorms and floods are reported from the provinces.

MUTT & JEFF — Evidently Mutt Isn't Very Solid With The Voters — By Bud Fisher

I'VE COVERED THE WHOLE TOWN WITH THOSE POSTERS! I'LL LAUNCH A PRESIDENTIAL BOOM THAT'LL MAKE JEFF THROW A JEALOUS FIT! I'LL SHOW HIM HOW POPULAR I AM!
VOTERS!! ATTENTION!
A. MUTT FOR PRESIDENT. HEAR HIM SPEAK TONIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK, AT THE NEW MOON THEATRE.
PASTE
I PHONED JEFF TO MEET ME AT THE STAGE DOOR. WHEN HE HEARS THE OVATION I GET WHEN I STEP OUT ON THE STAGE HE'LL TURN GREEN WITH ENVY. IT'S ALMOST EIGHT O'CLOCK!
I'LL BET STANDING ROOM'S AT A PREMIUM!
JEFF, I'M MAKING A SPEECH TO A FEW THOUSAND VOTERS TONIGHT AND I WANT YOU TO ACCOMPANY ME ON THE STAGE.
SURE, MUTT. GLAD TO HELP YOU IN ANY WAY I CAN.
STAGE DOOR
?
WHY MUTT, WHAT'S THE MATTER?
JANITOR
NOTHING
?

News Brevities

Prof. John Dewey will speak on the "Elements of Citizenship" before the members of the Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock at Martyrs' Hall, 120 Szechuen Road.

* * *

The Y.M.C.A. will give a benefit entertainment for the Yunnan Home Missionary Society at Martyrs' Hall on Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

* * *

The Chinese S. K. F. Company, Ltd., have removed to their new offices at 11 Peking Road, corner of Szechuen Road.

* * *

The general meeting of the Shanghai Hebrew Society and Shelter Home will take place at the Jewish School, 43 Whangpoo Road, this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

* * *

Officers of the alumni association of the Public School for Chinese will meet at the school this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

* * *

The Yangtsze Insurance Association will hold an extraordinary general meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

* * *

A dinner dance will be held under the auspices of the Rotary Club at the Carlton Cafe Friday, June 4. Tables may be reserved now by calling Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld.

* * *

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., will be held Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at 71 Szechuen Road.

* * *

The Rev. Stanley Smith, one of the best known missionaries in China, will speak before the regular Missionary Prayer Meeting tomorrow afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at the Union Church.

* * *

The charge of larceny brought by Bishen Singh against Mokand Singh in the British Police Court yesterday was dismissed. The claim arose out of a dispute after both had been intoxicated.

* * *

Entries for the lawn tennis mixed doubles championship must be sent in to Mr. A. H. George hon. secretary of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association, on or before Friday and must be accompanied by the entrance fee of $5.

* * *

Mrs. W. W. Lockwood will read a paper for the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club. Thursday afternoon, June 3, at 4:30 at the Royal Asiatic Hall. Her subject will be, "Jades Their Significance in Chinese Life." This will be the concluding program for the season. Plans for the ensuing year will be presented, and suggestions received.

* * *

On account of the Memorial Day Service at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, the morning session of the Union Church Sunday School will not be held. The session generally takes place at 9:30 o'clock.

* * *

The Rev. Stanley Smith, one of the best known missionaries in China, will speak at the regular missionary prayer meeting tomorrow at 5:15 in Union Church Hall.

NO. SIX

* * *

In observance of the American Memorial Day the United States Post Office will be closed through the day tomorrow.

* * *

A verdict in favor of Arkell and Douglas was handed down by Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China on May 26 in the case of Shun Sae Chang and Co. v. Arkell and Douglas, Inc.

* * *

A regular meeting of The Shanghai Missionary Association will be held at the McTyeire High School, 1 Edinburgh Road on Tuesday beginning at 5 o'clock. Preceding a business meeting at 6 o'clock a social gathering will be held. Two papers on the subject "The Relation of the Missionary to the Self Governing Chinese Church" are to be given by the Rev. E. Box and the Rev. J. W. Nichols.

* * *

Capt. E. H. Watson, Naval Attache at the American Embassy at Tokio, and Mrs. Watson were guests yesterday of Commander E. H. Cope of the U. S. naval Paymaster's Department here. Captain and Mrs. Watson left for Tokio in the afternoon.

TWO WARS RAGING IN SZECHUEN AND HUNAN

(Continued from Page 1)

one Kiangsu brigade at his disposal. While assisting General Tan Yen-kai are the division commanders, Chao En-ti, Yang Yi-chien and Lu Chi-chai and the brigade commander, Ling Hsiu-mei.

Of course, there is General Wu Pei-fu who must be considered pro-South in case he moves. He has one division and three mixed brigades. If he checks the movement of Northern troops reinforcing Chang, which he is likely to do at Kaifengfu in conjunction with General Chao Ti, who recently took a definite stand against the Anfu Army under General Wu Kwang-hsin, General Chang Ching-yao cannot resist.

HSIUN IS EVEN IN WORSE POSITION

In Szechuen, Tuchun Hsiun has normally three divisions, commanded by Liu Cheng-hsiun, Tan Ming-hsin and Shan Shan-ni. Only the first named is said to be reaffirming his allegiance with Hsiun. His opponents are many and strong. The numerical strength of General Tang Chi-yao is well-known. He has at present two full division under Generals Koo Ping-cheng and Chao Hou-hsin, actively engaged under his name in bombarding Hsiun, while the three independent Szechuen generals, Shih, Yen and Lu, are fighting Hsiun side by side with the Yunnan and Kweichow soldiers.

Compared with Chang Ching-yao, Hsiun is in a worse position. Reinforcements from Peking will take a long time to reach him even if they are sent. Under the present circumstances, it is doubtful whether the Anfu militarists can afford to despatch any to his province. Because in view of the stand taken by General Wu Pei-fu and Chao Ti, a military cordon must be drawn between them and the Metropolitan Area. This will require practically all the units in the Border Defense Army, which was formerly the War Participation Army being equipped with the most modern weapons of war. This is three divisions strong.

Peking will welcome the opportunity of sending the Border Defense Army to Hunan if it is not required some where else. Because by sending it to the aid of Chang Ching-yao, the North will have a watchful eye on both Generals Wu Pei-fu and Chao Ti and at the same time keep Tan Yen Kai well out in South Hunan.

But by moving North to Kaifengfu, General Wu Pei-fu has practically left Chang Ching-yao at the mercy of the Southern militarists and at the same time is daring the Border Defense Army to march against him.

Obituary

MRS. ELLA G. WEBB

Mrs. Ella G. Webb, widow of the late A. R. Webb, formerly United States consul at Manila, P. I., died at the residence of her daughter at Rutherford, N. J., on Saturday, April 10. She leaves two daughters and a son, Mrs. H. Hallam, Shanghai, Mrs. Carbrand Alyea and Mr. L. H. Webb of Rutherford, N. J.

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INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

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AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS

Raven Trust Building, 15, Nanking Road, Shanghai

Telephones: Central 1044 and 1045

WHAT DOCTORS SAY

W. T. Wilson, M. A., M. D., Newcastle-on-Tyne

I HAVE now given Nestle's Milk Food an extended trial in many cases of sickness, and with one exception, have found it of great use and benefit to the patient; its palatable nature recommends it where there is marked gastric irritation when most foods cannot be retained.

I MAY mention in particular one case of empyema, in which the sufferer lived on it alone for some weeks.

WITH regard to Nestle's Milk Food being a wholesome diet for young children, I may add I order it extensively for that purpose and find it most excellent.

YOU have every permission to use this Testimonial as you wish, for I feel sure the more this Food is used the greater will be the favorable impression it must make.

Thos. Skinner M. D.

Late Obstetric Physician to the Liverpool Lying-in Hospital.

I HAVE much pleasure in expressing my unqualified approval of your Milk Food as a perfect diet and substitue for breast milk. A physician, a friend of mine, also writes me that he has given the Food in two cases of profound dyspepsia of infants, with vomiting of the ingesta, and it proved eminently successful.

IN the chronic dyspepsia of adults I can strongly recommend it as a food which will support life, single-handed, and without offending the most delicate stomach; until the digestive power is restored, such patients are safe to limit themselves to your Milk Food.

FOR adults I order it for breakfast and tea, flavoured with a little essence of cocoa, and for dinner it makes an excellent pudding, with one or two eggs, flavoured with lemon or vanilla, and served with sugar and cream.

I LOOK upon Nestle's Milk Food as quite a desideratum and great success.

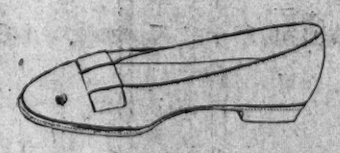
MILK NESTLE'S FOOD

Sold everywhere by Druggists and Stores

15 cents in stamps and your address to 8 Nanking Road Shanghai, will secure a trial size can, sent post-free.

TENNIS SHOES "KEDS"

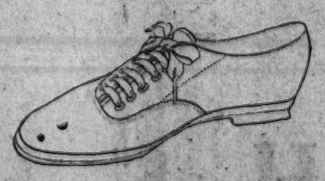
"CHAMPION OXFORD"



This well-known line has long been the most popular shoe for Tennis and any Outdoor Summer Sport, due to the fact that there is comfort and satisfactory wear in every pair.

Children's, Misses', Boys' and Women's

"PARADE PUMP"



Made from White Sea Island Duck, smooth white rubber sole and heel, low foxing, combination steel, fibre shank, that firmly supports the arch of the foot.

A most popular style in all sizes

NEW STOCK OF OTHER STYLES JUST RECEIVED

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

YOUR ULTIMATE CHOICE—"Famous For Flavor" Coffee

Served at SULLIVAN'S, 36 Nanking Road — *Blended and roasted by I. SHAININ & CO., 100 Szechuen Road*

"Self Praise Is No Recommendation"

IT is easy to boast and make claims, and to so magnify mere incidents that they may appear as mighty events. It is easy to paint in the colors of exaggeration.

Dodge Brothers' advertising has never carried boast or unfounded assertions to the public. It has never extolled some single performance as final evidence of superiority.

The Dodge is so distinctly the leader among medium-priced, high-grade cars, because of its own worthiness, which for sale purposes does not need the support of exaggeration. This is not a claim—it is a fact. Over a million Dodge owners will tell you so if you ask them.

Max Friedman

SALES MANAGER

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and **THE EASTERN GARAGE**

Our Main Showroom at

The Star Garage -:- -:- 125 Bubbling Well Road

Judge Lobingier Speaks On 'American Memorials' At Dedication In Soochow

In an eloquent address given yesterday at Soochow upon the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Soochow hospital Judge C. S. Lobingier gave a brief but comprehensive outline of the vast medical work that has been carried out in China by the American medical missionary. A large gathering, including a group from Shanghai, attended the exercises.

Judge Lobingier's address in full, delivered in connection with the program which THE CHINA PRESS published yesterday, wa s follows:

Tomorrow will be Memorial Day. In all parts of our broad homeland and in many foreign lands, including China, Americans will gather in their growing numbers to decorate the graves of those who have served, and deserved well of, their country. Upon the monuments of distinguished patriots, whose public service has merited special recognition, wreaths of beauty will rest in loving tribute. Thus America remembers yearly her heroic dead.

AMERICANS MEMORIALS

But in the structure whose foundations we lay today our countrymen raise a memorial which will neither wither, like the garlands with which those graves are strewn, nor crumble as the hardest granite shaft eventually must. For here the brick and mortar form only the outward shell. The real monument will be built in the hearts of unnumbered generations which shall rise to bless its founders. Indeed the character of this memorial is well illustrated by the fact that it is the second event of its kind within about one generation. Thirty-seven years ago you laid the cornerstone for a similar structure which has served its time. It passes—but your institution remains and looms larger than ever.

Already America has many memorials in China. Stately groups of educational buildings adorn the landscape from the Canton Christian College in the extreme south to the Union University at the Chinese Capital in the north; and from the Shanghai Baptist College on the extreme eastern fringe to the Union University of Chengtu in far western China. But mighty as has been the work of the American educator in this land, and limitless as are its possibilities, it is no disparagement to say that when the record of foreign activities here comes finally to be written it will be recorded that the Chinese themselves accord the place of honor to the medical missionary.

A PIONEER'S RECORD

Now it is the distinction of our country to have furnished the first medical missionary in the Far East and probably in the world. It is now but fourteen years less than a century since Dr. Peter Parker of Massachusetts came to Canton to "open China at the point of the lancet." I always like, when in Canton, to visit the hospital which he founded there in 1835. For it was the first hospital and free dispensary in China and to me it seems like a real national memorial, worthy to rank with those more historic, which are now so carefully preserved in Philadelphia and Boston. And it seemed, likewise, altogether fitting, upon my first visit, after living in China, to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, to find on its walls, among the portraits of America's leading men of science, that of Peter Parker. For truly he was a pioneer of applied science whose work shall endure.

It is interesting to find that scarcely more than a dozen years had elapsed after Dr. Parker began his great work when the first medical missionary appeared in this historic city of Soochow. More than twenty centuries had passed since the city first began to figure in Chinese annals; but it is safe to assume that there was no instance of altruistic medical service until Dr. Charles Taylor entered upon his work here in 1848. That was nearly three quarters of a century ago but the work then undertaken, though sometimes interrupted, has never been abandoned and today you see it crowned with the cornerstone of what shall be a more adequate and fitting home. To the great Methodist Episcopal Church South, soon, let us hope, to become part of the greater Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States and of the world, this is a day of justifiable pride in achievement and in its rejoicings those of other religious bodies, especially all Americans, may heartily share. For you are building here another monument to American philanthropy—another American memorial in China.

It is gratifying to find also that your institution is one of the many beneficiaries of the Rockfeller Foundation and that you are thus linked with the most colossal medical enterprise which the world has ever witnessed with the endowed medical colleges at Changsha and Tsinanfu and with the greater institutions which are rising now in Peking and Shanghai.

A NEW MONUMENT

The capital of China is justly famous for its imposing and artistic monuments. There one may see the best of old China in art and architecture. But the compound of the China Medical Board will be a distinct addition even to that city of monuments. Forty-five massive buildings, erected in accordance with the most approved methods of modern architecture, but preserving the historic style of the country will soon adorn a spacious and central site in Peking. Externally they will constitute "A thing of beauty and a joy forever," and internally they materialise, as does the structure which you start today, the soul of America.

The undertakings of the China Medical Board will fittingly crown the first century of American medical work in China and in those undertakings, as well as in the past achievements of that work, your institution is a worthy partner. You have thus assisted in opening a new era not only for medicine but for religion.

There was a time in the history of the Church when care of the physcial man was discouraged or, at least, not encouraged. The human body was regarded as carnal "of the earth, earthy"—and the typical medieval saint was an ascetic who mortified the flesh and violated all the rules of hygiene.

But the motto of the up-to-date Christian may well be the physsical man was discouraged or, that "The glory of a young man is his strength," and he is ever reminded that it was "the Great Physician" whom the crowds in Palestine followed so eagerly nineteen centuries ago: and that the essence of Christianity is indissolubly linked with wholesomeness and healing. Hence we have a book by an eminent Churchman (Bishop Brent) on 'The Splendor of the Human Body;' the comprehensive program for physical culture of the Y.M.C.A. with its health parades; and the institutional and community churches which emphasise the supreme importance of hygienic living.

In this great and welcomed change which the Church has experienced, the medical missionary has had an important part and has especially helped to prepare the Church for its most effective work in China. For of all the needs of this unfortunate country—and they are innumerable—who will deny that the fundamental ones are hygiene and sanitation? John Locke's characterisation of happiness as "a sound mind in a sound body" has lost none of its force by the lapse of two centuries and it is now generally recognised that good health is the indispensible basis of moral and spiritual progress.

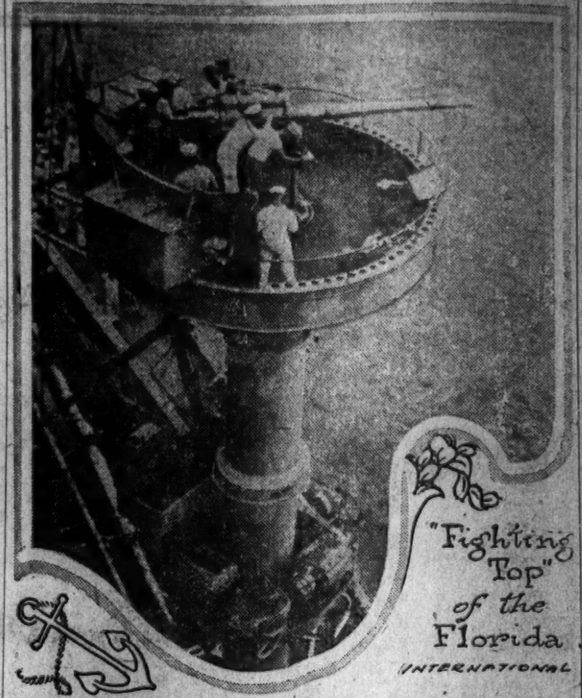
All honor to the self sacrificing souls whose noble efforts are crowned with success on this occasion. They and others of our countrymen who have labored similarly elsewhere in China, may rightfully employ the words of Horace

Exegi monumentum aere perennius

and

Si quaeris monumentum circumspice.

With The Fleet At Target Practice



"Fighting Top" of the Florida

INTERNATIONAL

In the "fighting top" of the U.S.S. Florida. The huge anti-aircraft gun is being fired at a moving target during gun practise. The Atlantic Fleet recently sailed for home after a long stay at Guatamala.

America Is Torn By Ideas' Conflict

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 28.—The United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Mr. John Davis addressing the International Law Conference which is meeting at Portsmouth, urged that American differences regarding the League of Nations should not be taken as evidence of unwillingness on the part of the United States to join the free people of the world in establishing just rules of international conduct.

Mr. Davis argued that the advance of international law had been obstructed by two diametrically opposites schools of thought, namely those of extreme nationalism and extreme internationalism.

Referring to the question of maritime law, which is included in the agenda of the conference, Mr. Davis declared that the German unrestricted submarine warfare not only violated all the recognised canons of the law of nations but the immemorial rule of the sea itself which gave every ship in distress the right to assistance.

ALLIANCE PROGRESSING

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, May 28.—The negotiations for the conclusion of a Franco-Belgian military alliance are progressing very favorably.

WALK-OVER SHOES

We are now showing a complete line of Summer Shoes, made of White Kid, White Buckskin and White Canvas. Our styles are right up to the minute.

They are made to fit well and give good service and our prices are right

Our salesmen understand corrective fitting. Your feet will be in safe hands with us.

FOR TENNIS Wear "KEDS"

Our stock of this footwear is complete.

—:o:—

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

24 NANKING ROAD

Write for our catalogue and try our mail order service.

Teofani's

KINGS' OWN

THE VIRGINIA Cigarette

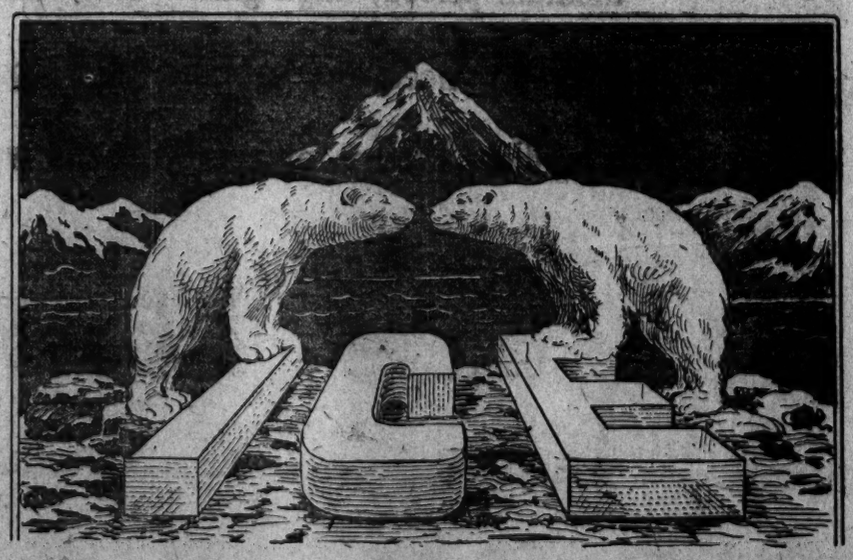
THE VIRGINIA Cigarette

The same "Kings' Own" as sold in London—not a separate quality manufactured for export

On Sale at your Club, Café, or Favourite Shop.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.—Agents in China

The Pure Ice Policy



YOUR doctor will tell you that the secret of good health during the summer—the dangerous season out here—lies in your kitchen.

There is but one form of insurance in your kitchen, but it is a remarkably effective one—it is a generous and constant supply of pure ice.

Just as there are two kinds of food—the pure and the tainted—so there are two kinds of ice. Which do you use? There is no evading this issue; it must be one or the other.

PURE ICE in Shanghai means MACHINE-MADE ICE. It costs more than native ice, but less than most medicines. It is therefore the cheapest.

TO BE OBTAINED ONLY FROM THE

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

Ezra Buildings, 24 NANKING ROAD.

Telephone Central 662 and 663, after office hours North 663.

Delivered Free Anywhere in the Settlements at 2 Dollar Cents per Lb.

Y. M. C. A. TAILOR SHOP

The well-known cutter, HENRY THE TAILOR, will be in attendance at the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters on the following days, until further notice:—

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays } 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Henry himself and his manager will be on duty at this time, and will be pleased to show samples and take measurements.

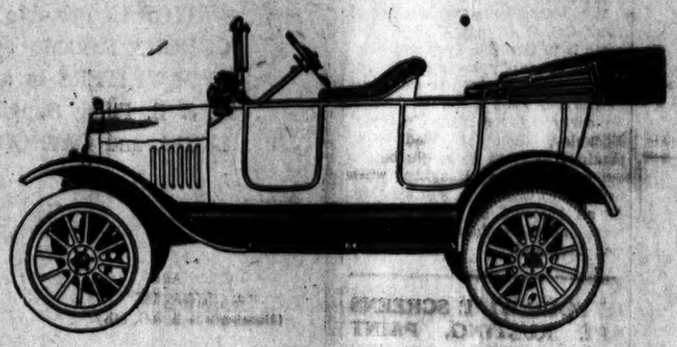
The total profits from business so obtained will be devoted to SOCIAL SERVICE.

You have, therefore, a chance to get just as good value as in ordinary times, and at the same time, to give something to a very deserving cause.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

FORD

The Universal Car



Fifty-two per cent. of the cars sold in the United States are Ford Cars. Although there are over two hundred manufacturers of motor cars in the United States, the Ford factory produces more than one-half the aggregate output.

There Must Be A Reason!

SOLE AGENTS

HUDFORD GARAGE

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

Phone Central 322 for Demonstration

Ford

UNION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL HOLDS PICNIC

With weather favoring the picnicers, a very large crowd turned out yesterday for the annual Union Church Sunday School picnic at St. John's University. Races were held on the front lawn. After a program of 31 events, refreshments were served by the committee, headed by Mrs. Vloudaki. There was plenty of lemonade, cakes and tea; and the five long tables were filled several times before all were served.

The ribbons were then presented to the winners of the individual events and boxes of candy, presented by "Sullivan's Fine Candies," to the winning teams, by Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott. A handsome box of chocolates, also given by Sullivan's, was awarded to the high point-winner, W. Elterich, who amassed the total of 36 points in the various races.

After the prize distribution, there followed three cheers for Mrs. Pott, who was also presented with a fine bouquet for her kindness in presenting the prizes, three for Dr. Pott and St. John's and three for the winners in the races.

Club Women Hear Musical Program

The music department of the American Woman's Club gave a delightful program of Modern British songs last Friday at the home of Mrs. Albert Tenney. The musical was as follows: Miss Booker read an interesting paper on British song writers.

Vocal: My dear soul .. Sanderson
I think .... Guy d'Harlenot
Mrs. Allison

Violin: "Spring" from
Cycle of Life ..... Ronald
Mrs. Kurt

Vocal: Bird songs ..Liza Lehman
Miss Ware

Vocal: Down here ..... Brahe
Mrs. Allison

Violin: "Winter" from "Cycle of Life" ..... Ronald
Mrs. Kurt

Vocal: The Camel's Hump ..... German
Rolling down to Rio ..... German
Mrs. Hopson

Miss Tuttle read selections from "Just so Stories" by Kipling which explained the last two numbers The readings were well given and added much to the songs which Mrs. Hopson rendered in a pleasing manner, playing her own accompaniments.

St. Joseph's Pupils Give Pleasing Fete

A most successful Fete in honor of Ste. Jeanne d'Arc, patron saint of France, was held yesterday afternoon in the grounds of the Annexe School of St. Joseph in Route des Soeurs. The children of many well-known residents took part in the songs and marches, and the fete concluded with well-arranged Tableaux Vivents, portraying the crowning of Ste. Jeanne d'Arc, and the salute of France to her patron saint.

The drawing of the lottery for the benefit of the Orphanage at T'ou-Sei-Wei took place during the afternoon.

French Semaphore Service Improved

Beginning June 1, the night signals of the French Municipal Semaphore service will be repeated by means of a set of small electric lamps at the foot of the time ball tower, The Bund.

When the lamps are shown at the mast, it is difficult under the present arrangements to make out the positions on shore except at a considerable distance. Under the new system, the warnings will be easily observable in a frame outside the window on the first floor of the tower, facing the Bund. The lights, it is understood, will be put out at midnight.

WOMEN OF U.S. GIVE LAWN FETE

A most enjoyable lawn fete was held by members of the American Woman's Club yesterday at the Columbia Country Club. Over 600 people attended. The program consisted of entertainments, dances, singing and the serving of refreshments by a bevy of American School girls. The lawn was tastefully decorated.

The reception committee consisted of Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president; Mrs. F. R. Sites, president elect; Mrs. F. J. White, First Vice-President; Mrs. R. W. Squires, Second Vice-President; Mrs. J. B. Fearn, Ex-President and Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, Ex-President.

The receiving committee included Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, Mrs. R. H. Gregory and Mrs. J. J. Brenneman.

The heads of other committees are Mrs. J. T. Hammond, Mrs. A. L. Blechynden, Mrs. James Macbeth, Mrs. E. C. Stocker, Mrs. V. G. Lyman, Mrs. R. B. Nichols, Mrs. R. I. Clapp, Miss Mary McConnell, Mrs. James McDonnell, Prof. G. Zalsman and Mrs. H. B. Lane.

Beauty In Fight For Fortune

Mrs. Elida Piza Crane, wife of Herbert P. Crane, Chicago millionaire, who threatens "startling disclosures" should her husband, from whom she is separated, attempt to deprive her son of a share in the Crane estate. Mr. Crane is now traveling in the Orient and his wife declares she will await his return before deciding whether she will file suit for divorce.

Americans Said To Have Raised Mark

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, May 26.—The Vossische Zeitung believes that a contributory factor in the improvement of the value of the mark is the deliberate American purchase of marks.

The journal points out that the improvement is doubly advantageous to the United States by restricting imports from Germany and facilitating American exports to Germany, as a consequence of the mark's increased purchasing power. The Vossische believes that the American interest in the improvement is likely to continue.

Dewey Gives Two Columbia Lectures

Two lectures were delivered by Dr. John Dewey, Exchange Professor of Columbia University, in Shanghai yesterday. In the morning, he addressed the students of the Second Provincial Normal School of Kiangsu. In the afternoon, he spoke before the Vocation Educational Association of China. His subject was "The Elements of Citizenship."

In the night Prof. Dewey was guest of honor at a banquet given in his honor by the Vocational Educational Association at the Yi Ping Shang Hotel.

Profiteering In Fruit Industry To Be Stopped

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, May 26.—Mr. Charles McCurdy, the Food Controller, has appointed a "Fair-Trading Council" to prevent profiteering in the fruit and vegetable industry.

Madrid, May 26.—The bakers' strike has ended. It is stated that the Government are prepared to examine the question of the socialisation of the bread industry, to prevent a recurrence of strikes.

Paris, May 27.—The Petit Journal states that the French Government are considering measures against the event of a rise in the price of sugar, including requisitioning home and colonial sugar.

The Petit Journal adds that there is much opposition to the scheme but it is probable that Parliament will be asked to sanction the proposal.

New York, May 27.—Giving evidence before the Profiteering Enquiry Commission today, a sugar-broker mentioned that 1,000,000 tons of sugar were being held up in Cuba for a rise in price.

Band Concert

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow beginning, at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March.—"Attention" . . Fetras
2. Overture.—"Tancredi" Rossini
3. Waltz.—"Dolores" Waldteufel
4. Selection.—"Aida" ..... Verdi
5. Song.—"Somewhere a voice is calling" ..... Fate
6. Selection.—"The Belle of New York" ..... Rerker

P. Brunelli,
Musician-in-Charge.

dress of white satin crepe, trimmed with hand-made Brussels lace and orange blossoms. A court train added to the beauty of the effect. She carried a shower bouquet of white rose and carnations.

The bridesmaids, Miss Elizabeth Grosse and Miss Dorothy Eveleigh, sister of the bride, were dressed in cream silk net and shadow lace roses and bore shower bouquets of pink carnations and roses.

The bride was given away by her father. Her mother was becomingly attired in brown and cream georgette with hat of brown silk straw and ospreys and carried a shower bouquet of pink carnations.

M. de Bournanville served as groomsman and Messrs. W. H. Leslie and B. Davison as ushers.

At the reception the health of the bridal couple was proposed by Mr. Tokedano. There were many guests present and the event was a complete success.

The bridegroom's present to the bride was a diamond brooch set in platinum. His gift to the bridesmaids were pear shaped aquamarine pendants. There were many beautiful gifts to the newly married couple from their relatives and other guests.

BRANDT-MACAULAY

At a charming ceremony that took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Commander E. H. Cope of the U. S. Navy Paymaster's Department, Miss Karen Brandt became the bride of Lieut. W. S. Macaulay of the United States Cruiser Albany. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. F. Fitch of the American Presbyterian Mission. Commander Cope gave away the bride. Miss Betty Montgomery was bridesmaid, and Lieut. Frank Courtney was best man. Following the ceremony the bride and groom departed for Chefoo where Lieutenant Macaulay's ship is stationed taking part in target practice.

Mrs. Macaulay is the daughter of Lieut.-Col. C. Brandt, U. S. N. Her home is in Decorah, Iowa and when it was originally arranged to hold the wedding at Manila she came to the Far East a few weeks ago. To carry out the plan Lieutenant Macaulay, then at Vladivostok, obtained leave to go south, but he got only as far as Hongkong when ordered to Chefoo to join his ship. As an outcome he again obtained leave and the wedding in Shanghai was arranged.

Wedding

LOOMIS-EVELEIGH

Miss Shura Eveleigh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Eveleigh became the bride of Mr. Albert Loomis yesterday afternoon. The ceremony took place at 3 o'clock at St. Joseph's Church. A reception was held at 2 Route Pottier at 4:30 o'clock.

The bride was charming in a

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COLUMBIA Ribbons and Carbons
RAVENSWOOD Glass Desk Pads
VENUS Copying and Office Pencils
E. FABER Pencils and Erasers
ESTERBROOK Pens in all styles
ROBERTS Numbering-Dating Machines
SENTINEL Cheque-Writers
LOOSE-LEAF Ledgers, Binders, etc.
PENCIL SHARPENERS, Climax, Chicago, etc.
CLIPLESS Paper Fasteners
STAFFORDS Inks, Pastes, etc.
PAPER-CLIPS, PINS, Sealing Wax, etc.

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EVERYTHING DAINTILY SERVED AND QUALITY IS OF THE BEST.

SHANGHAI'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
ST. GEORGE'S CAFÉ
AND RESTAURANT

SPECIAL LUNCHEON TO-DAY
FROM 12 to 2.30.

THÉ DANSANT FROM 5 to 7
OUR JAZZ BAND WILL BE BUSY WITH UP-TO-DATE SELECTIONS AT BOTH LUNCHEON AND TEA.

DINER DE LUXE TO-NIGHT
WITH SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS—COME AND JOIN THE MERRY CROWD!

THE COOLEST BALL-ROOM IN TOWN. BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT.

TAKE A TRIP OUT AND SEE US AND YOU'LL GET A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

WE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE EVERY DAY FOR SPECIAL TIFFINS—DINNERS—SUPPERS.

COURTEOUS ATTENTION! QUICK SERVICE!

OUR OWN MOTOR CARS ARE AT YOUR SERVICE

UNDER MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTION OF
V. M. SHOIN.

BOOK A TABLE IN ADVANCE. OUR 'PHONE IS W802

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OUR GREAT SUMMER SALE COMMENCES TUESDAY, JUNE 1st

The whole of the stock in 24 Departments marked down at tempting prices

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SENSATIONAL CUT PRICES ON ALL TRIMMED MILLINERY AND GOWNS

A genuine clearance of Household Hardware, Furnishing Materials and Bedsteads

White Muslin Blouse

An all-over embroidered blouse. The fronts are daintily embroidered with scroll pattern, outlined hemstitched. Raglan sleeves, finished turned back cuffs.

Usual Prices $4.50
SALE PRICE
$3.75

White Voile Gowns

As sketch, square neck new low waist effect. Neatly embroidered.

Usual Price $8.50
Sale Price **$6.50**

600 Dress Lengths exclusive patterns; 6 yards in each price.
Usual Price $9.50
SALE PRICE $6.00

MERCERISED LAWN

For waists, blouses, dresses and dainty lingerie in suitable shades, also in White for summer dresses, etc. Perfectly fast in colour, dainty appearance, silk like finish, shades include the following dainty shades Ivory, Flesh Pink, Sky Blue, Lavender, Coral, Tussore niel.

44 inches wide
Sale Prices
50 CTS. yard

"SILKUNA"

The washing silk in stripes and plain colours makes very pretty dresses, blouses, etc. Also makes very dainty Summer Pyjamas

31 inches wide
Sale Prices
90 CTS. yard

A GREAT BARGAIN SECURED. BEFORE THE GREAT ADVANCE

"MERLINE"

The popular silky washing dress material in White and all colours, fast in colour, a perfect washer, silky in appearance, the most reliable washing dress material on the market.

44 inches wide — Sale Price **50** CTS. yard

SPECIAL OFFER

"TUSSOLAIN"

In the new season's sand colour perfectly fast in colour, permanent silky sheen does not crush wears and washes better than a voile and not so transparent.

44 inches wide
Sale Prices
50 CTS. yd.

A FULL RANGE OF COLOURS IN "TOOTALS" FAST DYE SOFT FINISH RELIABLE PIQUE

The most reliable coloured pique on the market. In different width cords.

44 inches wide
Sale Prices
$1.50 per yard

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF WHITE HAIRCORD MUSLINS JUST ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR SEASON'S TRADE

1,200 YARDS

An exceptional bargain in various cords.

31 inches wide
Sale Prices
50 cts. per yard

Embroidered Lawn Frocks

Exceedingly pretty shapes finished at neck and cuffs with acordion pleated frill of lawn material. A delightfully cool frock for hot days.

Usual Price $10.50
Sale Price **$8.25**

2,000 yards "Viyella" in a long range striped designs, also white and grey.
SALE PRICE $1.15 yard

White Voile Blouse

An extremely pretty up-to-date model. Suitable for smart occasions. The frilling of muslin and val lace gives a very dainty and smart appearance.

Usual Price $5.75
SALE PRICE
$4.75

LADY'S YEDDER STRAW
Dainty hats, exceedingly smart shape, double brim crushable crown. Ribbons to tone.
Usual Price $5.50
SALE PRICE $3.75

THREE SPECIAL LINES

800 pairs Lady's Tan Cashmere Hose. Wool feet lace fronts. Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½ inches.
Usual Price $2.00 — Sale Price $1.00

500 pairs Morley's Fast Black Cashmere Hose. Lace clox. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 inches.
Usual Price $2.00 — Sale Price $1.00

20 dozen Lady's Saxe Vertical Striped Hose. A special offer for sale only. Sizes 8½, 9 and 9½ inches.
Usual Price $1.25 — Sale Price $1.00 for 2 pairs

Our Entire Stock of Suede, Skin and Kid Gives to clear.
Usual Price $2.75, 3.50, 5.00 pair
Sale Prices $2.00, 2.75, 4.00 pair

THE WAYLOO VEST
A neat stockinette weave lady's vest. V. neck, shoulder straps.
Usually 60 cts. each
Sale Price $1.00 for 3

The "Oxford" Felt

An exceedingly smart Hat, new long front, trimmed ribbon and side rosette.
USUAL PRICE $12.50
Sale Price **$11.25**

150 dozen The "Wayloo" Caps

These are good Caps for general wear medium in weight, smart shape.
Usual Price
75 cts. each
Sale Price
2 for $1.00

Gent's Fancy Tunic Shirts

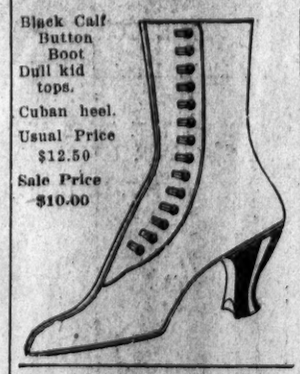
With double cuff, assorted patterns. Sizes 15, 15½, 16, 17 and 17½ ins. A Real Bargain.
Usual Price $3.50 each
SALE PRICE $2.00 each

Grey Velvet Court Shoe. Square bright steel buckle, Louis heel.
Usual Price $11.50
SALE PRICE $10.00

THE "DUKE" COLLAR
BRITISH MAKE
In all sizes and depths.
Usual Price $4.50 dozen
SALE PRICE $4.00 dozen

MEN'S LINEN POLO COLLARS
With points. A good collar for Summer wear.
Usual Price $4.50 dozen
SALE PRICE $4.00 dozen

The "Banker" Regal Black Glace Kid Balmoral medium toe, light weight sole.
Usual Price $12.50
SALE PRICE $10.00



Black Calf Button Boot
Dull kid tops.
Cuban heel.
Usual Price $12.50
Sale Price $10.00

Tan Glace Whole Goloshed Balmoral, Cuban heel. Sizes 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ only.
Usual Price $12.50
Sale Price $10.00

A soft Neglie Hat in Green and Fawn shades only.
Usual Price $4.75
SALE PRICE $3.95 each

The "Excelda" Sweater. All pure wool, honeycomb knit, very strong and durable in wear.
Usual Price $13.50
Sale Price $12.00

MEN'S FANCY STRIPE CASHMERE SOCKS
100 dozen only.—Assorted sizes, from 10 to 11½ inches. Buy early to secure these bargains.
Usual Price $1.50 pair
SALE PRICE $1.00 pair

THE "DONCASTER" RAINCOAT
For Stormy weather. Medium Fawn Shades with Ralgan Shoulders.
Usual Price $22.50 each
SALE PRICE $20.00 each

The "BESWICK" Pyjama Suit

Medium weight cotton material with a very soft finish.

Latest patterns, very cool and comfortable.

Usually $7.50
Sale Price $6.25

"Aertex" Cellular Shirts

with polo collar and outer breast pockets Very cool and comfortable during the hot season.

Usual Price $3.25 each
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White Muslin Blouse

Daintily made with square yoke of fine val insertion. A well cut blouse stocked in all sizes.
Usual Price $2.75 Sale Price $2.25

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TERMS—CASH — NO CREDIT

SOVIET WEAKNESS BECOMING CLEAR

Polish Diplomatic And Military Successes Against Them Are A Sign

HOME AFFAIRS IN CHAOS

Transport And Industry Paralysed—Typhus, Cholera And Smallpox Rage

BY WALTER DURANTY

Paris, April 26.—The Russian problem has been for some time in the background of European politics despite the momentary attention attracted to it by the unfruitful appeal of a Soviet envoy to the San Remo conference. But because Russian affairs no longer occupy the front pages of the world newspapers one must not infer that things have ceased to happen in the unhappy area that once was the empire of the Tsar. On the contrary, there have been since January five events of capital importance whose effects, singly and collectively, will certainly lead to important if not decisive developments before the end of the Summer.

They are: (1) The signing of peace between the Soviets and Esthonia on favorable terms for the latter—among other things, Esthonia has received a considerable and much-needed sum of gold.

(2) The abortive Soviet offensive, or rather series of offensives, against Poland.

(3) The sending out by the Soviets of the Krassin mission—at first labeled the mission of co-operatives, which title failed to survive Krassin's frank admission that for purposes of foreign negotiation the co-operative tail was, as might have been expected, part of the Soviet dog—to discuss the resumption of commercial relations with the outer world, especially England. So far this mission has met a two-fold check. First, there was a deadlock over Litvinoff, with whom England refused to negotiate (though O'Grady did have a lot of conversation with him in Copenhagen) and without whom Krassin will not negotiate, and, second, owing to the sudden lukewarmness of intending traders on finding that Russia had really nothing in the way of raw materials to offer.

(4) The compact between Finland and Poland, which is not a full alliance, but by which both agree not to make peace or indeed to take any important step, diplomatic or military, without informing and consulting the other. It was the news of this agreement, combined with certain other reasons, which caused the Letts to show up somewhat in their peacemaking and leave in the present rather negative state of suspension all relations, either hostile or friendly, with Soviet Russia.

(5) A similar compact between Poland and the Ukraine, or rather Petlura, the Ukraine's Nationalist leader, who has been maintaining for two years or so an up and down fight against the movement to incorporate the Ukraine in Soviet Russia. This movement has been conducted by a Russian named Rakowsky, who calls himself head Commissioner of the Ukraine Soviet Republic. This agreement does little in the way of fixing the Ukraine's frontiers, at present rather indeterminate, but it does assure Polish military support to Petlura "against outside aggression," that is, against support by the Soviets of Rakowsky, whom Petlura should now be able to crush at his leisure with the assistance if necessary of well equipped Polish troops.

Of these five events two, the conclusion of peace between Esthonia and Russia and the tendency of Latvia to conclude a similar peace, and Great Britain's willingness to discuss the resumption of commercial relations with the Soviet mission, are distinctly in favor of the Soviets. The three others, however, the failure of the Red drive against Poland, the Polish-Finnish agreement and the compact between Poland and Petlura, are equally distinctly to their disadvantage. An important feature of the whole business is that the three unfavorable events are more recent than the two favorable ones.

SOVIETS' WEAKNESS

It is unnecessary to discuss the effect of the former upon the latter if only one thing is clearly understood. It is this: That since Christmas the truth about the appalling weakness of Soviet Russia has been gradually leaking out. This weakness is the key not only to the Reds' failure in the attack upon Poland, but to the Polish-Finnish and the Polish-Petlura agreements, and to the interruption of the Lettish peace negotiations with the Soviets and to the deadlock that in which Krashsin's mission seems to have been involved.

For, try as they may—and heaven knows they have tried hard enough—the Soviet leaders can no longer hide the fatal fact that they have literally run Russia into the ground. With all its wealth, its wheat, cattle, horses and inexhaustible man power, Russia today lies ruined and broken. The Soviet system of espionage and terrorism is stronger than ever in its mastery over the army, the civil administration and the people. But from the practical point of view of running the country the Soviet regime has broken down.

Any one who knows anything of the Russians does not need to be told that they are not a practical people. Before Russia plunged into anarchy and revolution, even before she assumed the burden of war, fully nine-tenths of the practical work of the country was directed by foreigners. The transport industry, commerce, finance—everything that prospered—had a foreigner somewhere in charge of it. Now Russia has suffered the terrific strain and wastage of war and the even more terrific destruction and disorganisation of revolution. Add to that the damage done by impracticable social theories improperly assimilated by ignorant minds, add the almost complete cutting off of imports, with the exception of guns and other munitions of war, during six long years, and, finally, add the elimination of very nearly all the foreign business and other administrators who directed the work of the country and you get what you have now—chaos, famine, disease.

When last November Litvinoff at Dorpat refused permission to enter Russia to any newspaper representatives not belonging to "friendly"—that is, extremely radical—journals, it was the obvious inference that he had something to hide. At that time I imagined it to be the misgovernment and tyranny of the Soviet rule, which undoubtedly existed. But one of the cleverest and best-informed allied representatives, the British Colonel Tallents, set me right.

"It is not so much their misgovernment as their weakness that the Bolsheviki are trying to conceal," he said. "The outer world has such a bad opinion of them already that anything new it might learn now couldn't make that opinion worse, and might, on the other hand, make it better. They would have nothing to lose and something to gain in that respect. But now, just when they are trying to make peace, they must hide their weakness. The recent victories over Russian Generals have given the world the impression that the Bolsheviki are really strong. It is evidently their supreme interest to capitalise that impression before it fades or vanishes."

In the weeks that followed I learned the true history of the Bolshevist "victories" over Russian Generals, and saw for myself the amazing weakness of the Red army and its hopeless failure to cope with an inferior number of well-fed, well-trained and well-equipped troops.

INDUSTRY PARALYSED

Meanwhile, parallel to that military weakness an even graver economic weakness was growing steadily greater. Today trains have practically ceased to run; industry has ceased to function; horse transport does not exist because the horses have been eaten. In cities and towns there is no coal and little food. In a country by far the richest in Europe in wood people are forced to burn their wooden houses for fuel. That gives the measure of traffic disorganisation. From towns and cities people can and do flee back to the land to escape starvation. On the land they can at least eat and be warm, though life is primitive as in the days of the Tartars.

But pestilence, bred of famine, dirt, disorganisation and ignorance, moves more swiftly than they. Not the cities alone are being decimated by typhus, cholera and smallpox. The Soviet leaders have fought hard, but they have failed. They have failed, too, "to capitalize the impression of their strength before it fades."

Freed Robber Back In Prison To 'Beat' High Living Cost

Joliet, Ill., April 27.—Robert Needham, who was paroled three weeks ago after serving part of a sentence for burglary, scaled the walls of the State penitentiary early this morning and reentered the prison because he found himself unable to cope with the high cost of living as a free man. Prison officials said that it was the first time a convict had climbed the walls to get back.

"The only way to bear the high cost of living is to be in prison," said Needham.

Chinese Industrial Leaders Honored

Medals Given Eight Who Are Prominent In Varied Lines Of Endeavor

Medals for eight captains of industry of this province have been issued upon the recommendation of the Civil Governor of this province by the Central Government. The recipients of the medals and the kinds of their decorations are:

Mr. Chang Char, brother of Ex-minister Chang Chien, head of several industrial enterprises at Nantung, Second Class Chiaho.

Mr. Yung Tsung-ching, director of Shun Hsin Cotton Mill and Fou Hsin and Mou Hsin Flour Mills of Shanghai, Second Class Chiaho.

Mr. C. C. Nieh, manager of the Great China and Hen Foong Cotton Mills of Shanghai, Third Class Chiaho with Precious Rays.

Mr. Liu Shu-shen, manager of the Pao Chen and Pao Tung Cotton Mills at Shanghai, Third Class Chiaho.

Mr. Yung Tsung-chien, manager of the Shun Hsin Third Cotton Mill and the Fou Hsin Fourth Flour Mill of Shanghai, Third Class Chiaho.

Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of the Teh Dah, Hou Seng and Yu Foong Cotton Mills of Shanghai, Third Class Chiaho.

Mr. Tsai Wen-hsin, manager of the Kiu Fung Flour Mill of Shanghai, Third Class Chiaho, and

Mr. Shen Yu-ling, Manager of the San Sin Cotton Mill, Fourth Class Chiaho.

Prince Of Wales Reaches Melbourne

(*Reuter's Service*)

Melbourne, May 25.—The Prince of Wales arrived this afternoon. His arrival had been delayed by fog, necessitating transshipment from the Renown to the Australian destroyer Anzac. As the Anzac, flying the Royal Standard and escorted by four other destroyers, arrived in harbor, the fog lifted and the Prince had a great reception from the cheering crowds of holiday-makers in the bay.

St. John's University News Items

Due to an unexpected delay, the April issue of the St. John's Echo has just made its appearance. The winning speeches of the East China Intercollegiate English debate between Nanking and St. John's are published in full in the number. The winning trio is shown as the frontispiece. The President's editorial, an article on "The Three Fugitives" by Mr. T. I. Zung, and the usual alumni, athletic and other college news make the number altogether interesting.

* * *

The Rev. K. T. Chung, of the American Church Mission in Nanking, was at St. John's last Friday, May 21, upon the invitation of the University Christian Association to discuss religious problems with a group of enthusiastic Christians.

* * *

Prof. C. F. Remer of the faculty standing committee on athletics was elected president for the coming academic year at the annual meeting of the East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association held on May 21 at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

* * *

On the afternoon of Saturday, May 22, special permission was given to quite a number of St. John's students who attended the second day of the McTyeire Sorority Fete held at the former German Club Shanghai.

* * *

Mr. V. K. Yang of the Middle School faculty was married on Thursday, May 27, at his home in Nanking.

* * *

The annual May Fete of St. Mary's Hall was held on Thursday afternoon, May 27, in the St. John's Garden. A big crowd was present at the beautiful occasion. The Fete this year started with the passing of the seasons, ending in the coming of Spring and her flowers. The lengthy program included many folk dances and the whole Fete ended with the winding of the Maypole and a grand march.

* * *

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, D.D., Secretary of Yale University, New Haven, visited St. John's on Thursday, May 27, on his way up to Changsha to visit Yale in China.

* * *

The Union Church Sunday School, Shanghai, had a picnic at St. John's yesterday.

* * *

Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, who has been lecturing on educational and other matters throughout the country, will lecture at St. John's before the student body on Monday, May 31, at 8:30 p.m.

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Ceiling 56"
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Heating and Cooking Apparatus
and
Complete light and power plants up to 100 K.V.A.

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Phone: Central 608 - Nantung Bldg., 22 Kiukiang Road
19744

Be up-to-date and when Cooking
DO IT LECTRICALLY

BECAUSE It is the CHEAPEST method.
" " CLEANEST "
" " EASIEST "
" " COOLEST "

And because it keeps your kitchen cool through the heat of summer. Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than food cooked by any other method.

A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tls. 0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
Showrooms: 26 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 283

"TREO" ELASTIC GIRDLE
THE CORSET WITHOUT LACES
For Athletics, Dancing and the Prevailing Style for Evening and Street Wear.
ORDER THE SAME SIZE "TREO" AS YOUR *NORMAL* OR *UNCORSETED* WAIST MEASURES.
Made in 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 inch lengths.

WITH "TREO" PADDED LOOP SUPPORTER.
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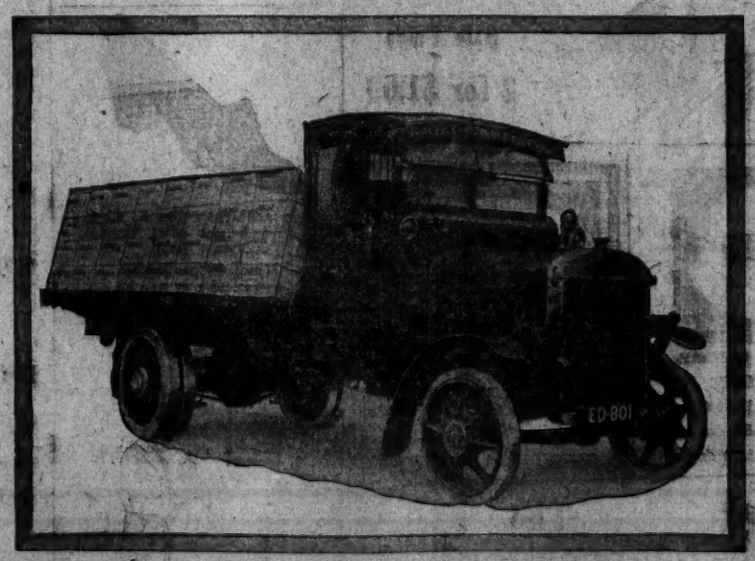

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Today 四 Greatest Scenario

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

For many, week days are tiresome and Sundays dull. To relieve monotony look for ten minutes into Alexander the Great's life, neither dull nor tiresome.

Alexander died 2,243 years ago. Can his life really interest us? It can, for we live in a world that he created. He carried the thinking, conquering power from Europe into Asia, and broke for two thousand years after him Asia's power to interfere with the development of European civilisation—he made the Mediterranean's borders a safe cradle for nations that have grown up in Europe and established this nation.

Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler says truly, "no single personality, excepting the carpenter's son of Nazareth, has done so much to make the world of civilisation we live in what it is as Alexander of Macedon."

You see Alexander, at the court of his father, King Philip, spending the first six years of his life in the care of Lenice, a nurse whom he loved. The care she gave him was not well requited afterwards—even one of her sons was killed in battle fighting under him. He murdered her only brother, Clitus, with his own hand, when both were drunk, although Clitus had saved his life at the battle of Granicus. Arrian describes it thus, showing Alexander as usual in the thick of the fight:

"And, just then, as Spithridates had swung his scimitar aloft to bring it down upon the head of the king, Clitus, the very one whom Alexander six years later in his anger slew, anticipating the blow, smote him through the shoulder, cutting off arm, scimitar and all."

For the murder of Clitus, the friend who saved his life, Alexander's excuse was drunkenness. He could not have been very drunk. For as Clitus taunted the king from a distant doorway, reciting insulting verse from Euripides, the king, getting up from the table, threw a javelin killing him on the spot. It was one of the best shots in history, too good for a really drunken man.

Three days and three nights Alexander mourned, without eating or sleeping, calling on the name of his nurse Lanice, saying "how ill have I repaid thee, kindly foster-mother, for all thy care. Thy sons thou hast given to die fighting in my behalf; thy brother I have slain with mine own hand."

His soldiers feared Alexander would die of grief, very unusual among kings who killed anybody they wanted to in those days.

Alexander's mother, Olympias, was more interesting than Philip, his father, but she had little to do with her son's babyhood—she was too busy with jealousy of Philip and the strange religion, strange dances of Epirus, the country of her father, the King Neoptolemus.

When Abraham Lincoln read Plutarch's "Lives" he came across this paragraph:

"Olympias, in her abnormal zeal to surround these states of trance and inspiration with more barbaric dread, was wont in sacred dances to have about her great tame serpents, which, sometimes creeping out of the ivy and the mystic fans, sometimes winding themselves about the staffs and the chaplets which the women bore, presented a sight of horror to the men who beheld."

She was not what you might call a model mother for the nursery. But she gave to Alexander the power that conquered the world and made our civilisation safe. We should be grateful to her for that.

Alexander came to the world at the right time—old, learned magnificent Greece, that looked with scorn on Macedonians and their rough language, was about ready to fall into his hand. Asia, under Darius, had piled up huge wealth, luxury and arrogance that go before defeat.

Most important of all, Aristotle, born near the birthplace of Alexander, was in Athens, twenty-eight years old, studying under Plato, who had nine years of life left. Aristotle, whom Philip chose to teach his son, put love of knowledge and power of consecutive thought into the wonderful brain that Olympias had created.

Napoleon at the grave of Rousseau said there could have been no Napoleon had there been no Rousseau. Many things were necessary to produce Alexander, and his mother, the barbarous snake dancer, first of all; Philip, the level-headed born soldier and fighter, prepared a disciplined army for Alexander, as the father of Frederick the Great prepared a similar army for him.

Aristotle the teacher, greatest that ever lived on earth, was intellectual father to the extraordinary man, who before he was twenty years old started out with thirty thousand men and less than one million dollars in money and died ruler of the whole world.

Some moving picture gentleman, since the written word is passing out of date, should make a picture of Alexander's life. It is a fine scenario.

His father buys for thirteen talents, unheard of price, the wonderful jet black horse Bucephalus, which means ox head. No man could ride him. Lincoln read in Plutarch: "They all went down to try the animal. He would let no one mount him, violently resisted them all. Philip, in his disgust, ordered the horse led away. Alexander, then a small boy, said: 'That is too good a horse for those men to spoil because they haven't the skill.'

"Philip was afraid to let his boy try the savage horse, but young Alexander managed him easily."

Plutarch once more: "He went straight to the horse, took him by the bridle and turned him around toward the sun. This he did on the theory that the horse's fright was due to seeing his own shadow dance up and down on the ground before him. He then ran along by his side a while, patting and coaxing him. He quietly threw off his coat, and swinging himself up, sat securely astride the horse."

Bucephalus was conquered by common sense, as Asia and the rest of the world were later to be conquered by that same common sense and uncommon courage in Alexander. None but Alexander ever rode Bucephalus after that.

He rode him in all his battles for eighteen years, grieved when Bucephalus died of wounds or old age as he grieved for few generals, founded and named in his honor the city Bucephla, known as Jalapur.

Next picture—Philip marries a young woman named Cleopatra, although Olympias was still living. There was as much politics as love in Philip's marriage with Cleopatra as also later in Marc Antony's marriage to another Cleopatra, descendant of one of Alexander's generals. Philip's Cleopatra was a Macedonian, Olympias was not.

Attalus, foolish father of Cleopatra, at the wedding drank to the hope that there might result a genuine Macedonian successor to Philip's throne. That was too much for Alexander, although he had accepted meekly enough another mother in the family. He hurled his beaker at the head of Philip's new father-in-law, shouting: "You scoundrel, what do you think I am? Am I a bastard?"

Philip started, sword in hand to attack his son, but half drunk slipped and fell, Alexander, laughing, uttered his famous taunt: "Here, gentlemen, is a man who has been preparing to cross from Europe into Asia, but he has upset in crossing from one couch to another." They ate lying down on couches in those days.

There's your picture—young Alexander, with his yellow, curly hair and blue eyes, laughing above the fallen body of his father. He laughed over the body of many another great one later on.

Many other pictures are in that most exciting of fighting lives. One would show Alexander with a handful of soldiers climbing the steep rock on which Roxane had taken refuge with her father, a fighting chief. Alexander was after the chief, for love of a fight, not of a woman, but he liked Roxane, "most beautiful of the barbarians," when he saw her, married her and forgave her conquered father.

Another picture in Alexander's career shows him in the battle of Hydaspes sending his flying wedge through a fighting line of elephants two miles long, and conquering the giant King Porus, "more than five cubits in height," after sending his elephants tramping over Porus's own army.

Caption for the battle scene, when Porus is brought down from his elephant's back to meet his conqueror: "Treat me royally, Alexander." That was all the big king would say. Alexander, well pleased, restored him to power, as he did many other kings, and all priests, whatever their religion, telling them to go ahead running things as usual, subject to his orders.

For twelve years Alexander traveled, conquering, and every day during the twelve years would delight the soul of any great film producer.

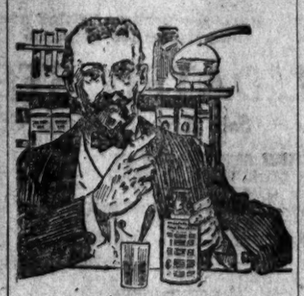
Wandering off two hundered miles through the desert to hear himself proclaimed son of a god; leaping from the wall at Multan, alone, into the heart of a citadel and the midst of the enemy, where his life nearly ended; racing, torch in hand, through the magnificent palace of Xerxes with the courtesan, Thais, at his side, setting fire everywhere, the vicious Greek girl having urged the outrage to avenge the Greeks of long ago; cutting the Gordian knot with a blow of his sword, the proof that he could solve questions somehow; lining up the Hindoo gymnosophists to answer his questions, promising death to the one that should first answer badly—there were pictures enough in that life.

Costs $20,000 Daily To Keep Country 'Dry'

Washington, April 3.—At the present rate of expenditure, the enforcement of prohibition costs approximately $20,000 a day.

For less than six months of the present fiscal year, or from January 17 to June 30, appropriations totaled $3,000,000 for the Revenue Bureau and $100,000 for the Department of Justice.

The prohibition enforcement department has 1,400 employes, besides the special warehouse guards. That number need not be increased, Prohibition Commissioner Kramer said, if local officers co-operate properly with the Federal Government.



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NOSKE WANTED TO MEET KAPP IN OPEN BATTLE

Says Machine Guns Would Have Prevented Seizure Of Berlin

HIS PLAN WAS REJECTED

Military Commanders Of Ebert Refused To Lead Troops Against Rebels

(This is the second of a series of exclusive articles written expressly for Universal Service by Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence in the Bauer Cabinet and creator of the new German Republican army. Herr Noske today describes in detail the circumstances immediately preceding the Kapp-Luettwitz militarist coup which led to the great internal upheaval in Germany, and as a result of which Noske was forced out of office. Noske reveals for the first time that he favored giving battle to the militarist rebels, and says he still believes the Kapp revolt would have been quickly put down by the free use of machine guns.)

By GUSTAV NOSKE

(Copyright, 1920, by Universal Service.)

Berlin, April 5.—It was no secret to me that reactionary officers and conservative political woodenheads were endeavoring to influence the troops. Inflammatory pamphlets were distributed and inciting speeches were made.

General Ludendorff openly added to the discontent among the soldiers and officers by reproaching the Government with alleged lack of care for the troops, declaring they were badly clothed and insufficiently fed.

As a consequence of this agitation, quite a number of officers whose loyalty seemed doubtful were dismissed. As soon as I got word of the conspiracy between Dr. Wolfgange Kapp and his accomplices I ordered the arrest of the ring leaders throughout Germany. This had the effect of breaking up the conspiracy to a large extent before it fully developed according to the conspirators' plans.

The insurrectionists struck their first blow when they were wholly inadequately prepared for it by sending the Erhardt Marine Brigade to Berlin.

STRUCK TOO SOON

The measures I had taken for the arrest of the leaders forced them to take action prematurely. The final decision to march on Berlin was made only on the afternoon of March 12.

As soon as I received reports of this plan, I issued orders for defensive measures. Aside from the Berlin police force, only a few weak regiments of troops were at my disposal.

Late in the afternoon of March 12 I sent Admiral von Trotha, under whose command I had two days before placed the Erhardt Marine Brigade, to the brigade's camp at Doberitz in order to investigate and ascertain the attitude of those troops.

About 8 o'clock that evening he reported to me personally that he could learn nothing suspicious. However, he declared he could not guarantee the attitude of the brigade and its commander.

BATTLE WAS OPPOSED

About midnight, Lieutenant-General von Oven, commander of the Berlin Division of the National Guard, and several other generals and officers assembled in my room. The advance of the marine brigade on Berlin could at that hour be reckoned with as a certainty. But only the center of the city had been safeguarded against attack.

To my suggestion that we receive the mutineers in the outskirts of the city with heavy fire, the objection was raised by generals and officers that our forces were too weak, that the result of a battle in darkness was wholly uncertain, and also that it was very questionable whether the Berlin garrison would offer really serious resistance against their comrades.

My demand to go with me to our troops and lead them against the mutineers was not complied with by any of the higher commanders present.

So far as I was concerned personally, I declined absolutely to enter into any negotiations with the mutineers.

President Ebert and Chancellor Bauer, to whom I reported the situation, immediately called the members of the Cabinet and also those of the Prusssian Government to get them together.

ULTIMATUM RECEIVED

Two generals who had gone out to the rebels brought back with them an ultimatum that the advance on the city and battle would begin if the Government did not accept by 7 o'clock the following morning the conditions submitted on the previous day.

I am still of the opinion that the fire of a dozen machine guns would have ended the revolt so quickly that it would have appeared as a phantom.

The generals, however, held the view that this would mean terrible bloodshed, with a serious defeat for the Berlin garrison.

On the strength of this the Cabinet came to the decision to abandon the idea of resistance and the thought of giving battle, although no member of the Government believed for a moment that the insurrectionists could succeed for any length of time.

Johnson Going Home

William E. Johnson, leader of the Anti-Saloon League forces in England, will shortly return to the United States, according to a report from London. Mr. Johnson, rechristened Pussyfoot by the anti-prohibitionists in England, is elated over the success of the prohibition move in the United Kingdom. This is his most recent photograph and clearly shows his artificial eye. His left eye was removed after he had been roughly handled by students, following a prohibition meeting in London. Mr. Johnson's attitude toward the affair won him a host of friends, and, according to reports, did much to further his campaign.

$1.15 SMALL STEAK MAKES HIM WILD

Restaurant Patron Shakes In Anger, Then Complains To 'Flying Squadron'

New York, April 7.—Shaking in anger and his voice trembling with "righteous indignation," a man who had been a diner in a restaurant in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street burst into the office of the "Flying Squadron," Room 555 Federal Building, yesterday afternoon. Under his arm he carried a small package. He threw his burden on a long table that occupies one side of the room, exposing to view five small French fried potatoes and a small steak, such as might be bought in many restaurants for 40 to 60 cents.

"See here, Mr. Investigator," turning to H. L. Van Sicker, in charge of the office in the absence of A. W. Riley, "this is what I paid $1.15 for," naming the restaurant.

"When I protested," he continued, "the proprietor of the place merely laughed at me. I put what was intended for my meal into this paper and brought it here for you gentlemen to see first hand just now the people of this city are being imposed upon in the restaurants. They didn't even give me coffee with the order."

The investigator, who said the man was in a savage mood, promised that the complaint would be looked into immediately, and it was hinted at the office of the Squadron that during the next few days patrons of the place will include agents of the Department of Justice, who have been detailed to gather further evidence of alleged profiteering.

Complaints continued to come in yesterday from consumers, but the investigators say they would welcome a great many more than they are receiving. So far no complaints have been lodged against the large stores, although in other cities the agents say such protests were frequent.

The squadron does not depend entirely upon the complaints from the consumers and will begin today to visit a number of stores, including department stores, where they not only will observe shoppers making purchases, in order to get a line on the prices charged, but also will make some purchases, especially where they have reason to believe a case of profiteering may lie. This policy will be followed from now on, it was said, but they hope there will be no abatement of complaints from the public, if there is any reason for them.

On complaint of Edward Borneman, an inspector of the Health Department, who said that on January 26 he found 3,200 pounds of Spanish mackerel "unfit for human consumption" on the premises of Walace & Keney, fish dealers of 10 Fulton Fish Market, the firm was yesterday fined $500 by Magistrate Alexander Brough in the Municipal Term of the City Magistrate's Court. The firm agreed to pay the fine today.

CANADA'S WEALTH GROWS

It Is Now Estimated At $16,000,000,000—Contrasts With 1891

The growth of the wealth of Canada is well set forth in a return recently brought down in the Canadian House of Commons, showing the population, revenue and taxation for stated years over the period 1891 to 1920.

In 1891 Canada, with a population of 4,833,239, had a revenue of $38,579,310; in 1920, with an estimated population of 9,000,000, the estimated revenue is $325,000,000. In 1891 the per capita revenue was $7.98; in 1920 it is $36.11. In 1891 the total expenditure on current and capital account was $39,459,427, or $8.44 per capita; in 1920 the total expenditure, including war account, is given as $675,125,000, or $75.01 per capita. On ordinary expenditure Canada in 1891 spent $7.50 per capita; in 1920 she is spending $30 per capita.

In 1891 the capital invested in manufacturing plants was $353,213,000; the number of employes, 369,595. The value of products for that year was $469,847,886. In 1915 the capital invested was $1,994,103,272; the number of employes was 514,000; the amount of salaries and wages paid was $289,711,505, and the value of the product $1,407,137,140.

In 1891 Canada's total trade was $209,004,323, the imports being $111,533,954, and the exports $97,470,369. In 1919 the total trade was $2,235,928,072, the imports being $941,007,700, and the exports $1,294,920,372. In 1891 the total trade was about $40 per capita; in 1919 it was $248 per capita.

In 1891 the deposits in Canadian chartered banks totaled $148,396,968; at the present time they amount to $1,807,096,862. These figures show that while the public expenditure and thus taxation, through the great war, have increased very considerably during recent years, the national wealth has increased at a much greater rate, until today the latter is estimated at $16,000,000,000.

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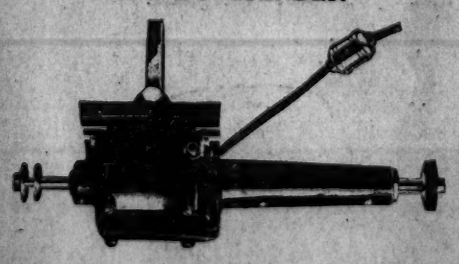

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The Anti-Saloon League From Within

The Anti-Saloon League in America achieved a fresh triumph recently, when the House of Representatives by an overwhelming vote of 254 to 86 defeated a motion to repeal the Act for the Enforcement of Prohibition. Its triumph, however, was marred by two incidents. One was a warning issued by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, that the fanaticism of the prohibitionists was producing a strong reaction throughout the country and his advice that the Act should be interpreted so as to permit the consumption of light beers and wines. The other, a far more serious incident, was the defection of one of its agents, the Rev. William H. Freeman of the Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, New York, who made to Mr. Cuvillier, of the New York Legislature remarkable disclosures concerning the legality of the methods employed by the league.

After working for the league for three months, the clergyman said he abandoned his post in disgust, appalled at the cynicism of its members, who aimed at the establishment of complete domination over ministers of religion and public men in America with the view to the eventual control of all policies of national legislation.

Mr. Freeman said that he attended a meeting of league delegates and exhorters at the offices of Mr. William T. Anderson, New York, but instead of finding them jubilant over the success of the cause, discovered that they were greatly agitated because of rumors that they would now lose their lucrative jobs. Finally, Mr. Anderson pacified them by telling them that the enforcement of the law would require more money and effort for years to come than had been consumed in the campaign which led to its adoption.

Mr. Freeman said that his instructions were enumerated under four heads intended as guide posts in framing speeches. These headings were:—(1) "Conciliation," to induce audiences to believe that the speaker was interested in their welfare; (2) information; (3) inflammation; (4) "conseeration or coin secretion," containing hints for the stimulation of the generosity of audiences. Mr. Freeman said the agents spoke with the same contempt of church congregations as get-rich-quick promoters did of their victims.

After he had studied the instructions for the construction of speeches several days, Mr. Freeman was asked to deliver a specimen speech to a group of Anti-Saloon League agents for their critical appraisal of its financial potentialities. But he refused to do this on the ground that it would be a degradation of his office, and he was excused. It was, however, he found, a universal practice in breaking in young orators for agents of the League to go over speeches sentence by sentence, weighing the effectiveness of each word, phrase, and sentence in tapping the rock of finance. We were told, he said, always to keep in mind the financial undertone of our oratory.

At one "experience" meeting the agents called upon one man, on whom most admiration centered because of his great earnings, to tell the secret of his effectiveness, but he said it was not fair to expect him to divulge his professional secrets. The second best man at "coin secretion," however, was more liberal minded, and said that his experience was that church congregations were by no means the best source for funds. His recommendation was a house to house canvass by men who could tell a rapid impressive story to the housewife, which was far more effective.

Other speakers had the same experience, with the result that the league's methods of financial appeal were largely revised. One of the most suggestive points discussed, said Mr. Freeman, was the so-called "meat axe" methods of Mr. William H. Anderson in dealing with legislators and others. Mr. Anderson was called upon to explain how he succeeded while others failed in getting results by violent personal abuse, and by attempting to bring scorn and contempt on recalcitrant legislators and Ministers. Mr. Anderson, however, urged all canvassers and exhorters to be sweet and suave in deportment and leave "meat axing" exclusively to him.

Mr. Freeman concluded with the following disclosures:

"The Anti-Saloon League is not a creation or agency of the Churches. It is independent of them. Instead of being used by the Churches it uses them. If Churches understood how they are being made pawns of the Anti-Saloon League they would be revolted. The League's agent at Albany, for instance, told me that one of the most important features of the work was subduing recalcitrant ministers and keeping them in line. If ministers will not submit to being held in bondage by the Anti-Saloon League they are coerced by about the same methods which are used in coercing legislators. They are threatened with the alienation of the important members of their congregation. A minister must go with the League or have the League undertake a crusade against him among his own followers. I saw enough of the terrible power which they exert secretly, of the unscrupulous methods they use, of their brazen contemptuous attitude towards the public, and the complete lack of sincerity they exhibit among themselves to convince me that the institution is one of the most dangerous in the country."

This speech has aroused a great sensation in America. The Anti-Saloon party are furious and have threatened all manner of reprisals against Mr. Freeman, declaring they will make it impossible for him any longer to continue in the ministry. In reply Mr. Freeman has brought an action against one of the principal men in the Anti-Saloon League claiming heavy damages against him for libel and slander. The case should prove interesting, as revealing some of the discreditable methods by which prohibition was secured in America.

DIVORCE TRAGIC TO MME. GENTLE

Opera Star, Alleging Non-Support In Suit, Says Disparity In Age Is Cause

Los Angeles, Cal., April 17.—Mme. Alice Gentle, the grand opera star, who has just filed suit in Santa Cruz for divorce against her husband, Dr. Gentle, of New York City, on the ground of non-support, has just such a look in her face as that other "Sweet Alice" who "wept with delight when you gave her a smile and trembled with fear at a frown."

And it is that look which makes you believe her when she says:

"Divorce to me is a tragedy much worse than death."

"I have been debating this thing for eight years," said Mm. Gentle yesterday afternoon at the home of her brother-in-law, William H. Gentle, of Hollywood. "And I have delayed taking the step principally because of the horror I have of this sort of publicity. I was assured that if I brought the suit in Santa Cruz that it could be kept secret, and that my own family need know nothing until the divorce was granted. Instead of that the most sensational, utterly groundless stories have been blazoned out from one end of the country to the other.

IS INTENSELY DOMESTIC

"Simply because I am a musician, a singer, the world has seen fit to invent a lot of romantic fiction about me, when the real truth is I am neither romantic nor temperamental. I am intensely domestic, practical and old-fashioned in my ideas about home and woman's relation to the home.

"Why I even like to cook. There is nothing that I enjoy more than putting on a big cook apron and going into the kitchen and getting a dinner, and I can do it, too. I know how to make forty different kinds of soup, and there is nothing from bread-making to the most intricate desserts which I have not studied with as much care and as much interest as I put into my vocal studies.

"I do not believe that any greater percentage of musicians and professional people have unhappy matrimonial ventures than bakers or stenographers or plumbers, or any other class of people. The musician, the actor, the writer is more talked of.

"Although I could not be made to see it when I was fifteen, I am thoroughly convinced now that only unhappiness lies before people in any walk of life where there is great disparity in their ages. My mother tried to make me understand that there was too great a difference in my age and that of Dr. Gentle before our marriage and opposed the marriage violently on that ground.

FOUND MOTHER RIGHT

"Then I thought her foolish and fanatical. When she fainted during the wedding ceremony, so great was her distress at my wilful insistence on my own right to do as I liked, I wondered if she could be just a little unbalanced on the subject. Now I know she was absolutely right. It is a crime for a very young girl to marry a man much older than herself.

"I have no word to say against Dr. Gentle. He is at the head of his profession in New York. I would not injure him in any way for the world. He is the father of my son, Bruce, and besides I once loved him very much. I want to try and forget all of this as soon as possible and I think I can in my work.

"I am leaving tonight for San Francisco, from where I shall start east immediately. I will join the Scotti Opera Company in New York and sing with them during their Spring tour through the South.

"Bruce and I will spend the Summer somewhere together and in the Fall I will come back to California for another season. Some day I expect to make my home here. There is something in the air here that would delude one into thinking one was always young.

SHE IS PURE AMERICAN

"Although people immediately begin talking Italian to me the minute I go to Italy, and I have been traced to both French and Spanish ancestry, I haven't a drop of Latin blood in my veins. There is some Irish, way back, but my family has been in America for many generations and I am pure American.

"When people hear of my having a boy fourteen years old, I suppose they think of me as middle-aged, but you see, I married at fifteen. I jumped from childhood into wifehood and motherhood and I feel that my girlhood is yet to come. I do not feel embittered at life or the world because of my own unhappy experience. I just feel closer to it, because there are so many who are unhappy and when I sing it is with an intense desire that amounts to a passion, to give out sympathy, to bring a little happiness to those who hear me. And sometimes feeling a response of this kind from the audience I experience a sense of rapture myself."

BRITISH DENY REBATING

Washington, April 27.—The British Embassy advised the State Department today that it had been authorised to deny reports that the British Government was rebating to British ships tolls paid for passage through the Panama Canal. The British Government, the Embassy said, only pays such tolls in cases where the Government has vessels on time charter.

That Awful Backache Banished as if by Magic

At last a remedy has been discovered that gives almost immediate relief in the painful forms of kidney trouble, and effects a certain cure in practically all cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, and even the terrible Bright's Disease. This remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—dissolving in the stomach forms an antiseptic solution which washes out the kidneys and bladder, and restores them to their healthy normal activity in passing the impurities from the blood out of the body. These impurities, in the form of uric acid, if allowed to accumulate in the blood, cause rheumatic and dropsical pains, backache, constipation, weakness, and depression—all of which symptoms lead on in time to the more sever and deadly forms of kidney disease.

HERE ARE SOME WARNINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT—

Headaches, bad breath, and nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning—tired, nervous weakness and irritability, swollen feet and limbs—rheumatic pains and stiffness of joints—backache, irregular action of bowels or bladder—urinary weakness, irritation or scalding, burning discomfort. Any of these symptoms mean kidney and bladder trouble.

DO YOU REALISE YOUR DANGER?

These symptoms may mean incessant tortures of rheumatism—wearing out, stabbing backache (lumbago). Gout that cripples and deforms. Bladder inflammation or gravel that cause such excruciating pain, or the deadly Bright's Disease.

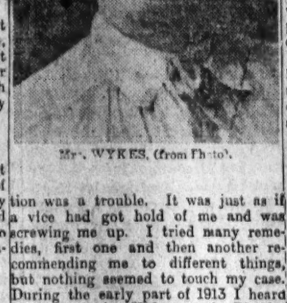
TREAT THESE WARNING SYMPTOMS NOW.

There is one remedy whose honest merit the experience of thousands of kidney sufferers has proved—a remedy that is harmless and safe for old and young alike—that hardly ever fails to cure completely and to cure permanently—

DE WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS.

This is not a feeble quack remedy; it professes to do nothing that is not amply proved in 99 cases out of a 100. Many so-called "Kidney Pills" merely regulate the bowels. De Witt's go straight to the root of the trouble—the kidneys and bladder. Relief from pain is positively guaranteed within 24 hours of taking De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and a blue tinge in the urine caused by one of the antiseptic ingredients proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have actually passed right through the kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. Wykes, of 23, Victoria-street, Nuneaton, said in 1913:—"For over eleven years I suffered with terrible kidney trouble and most acute backache pains. At various times through this long period of suffering I have been in a very bad condition, pains striking me across the back and loins. To stoop was torture, and every action was a trouble. It was just as if a vice had got hold of me and was screwing me up. I tried many remedies, first one and then another recommending me to different things, but nothing seemed to touch my case. During the early part of 1913 I heard of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and determined to give them a trial. I am thankful I did, because I seemed to gain relief after the very first dose. I got another 2s. 9d. box from Mr. Baker's shop in Abbey-street, and felt much better. I got brighter and more active, and in fact felt a different woman. I intended to make a good cure of my case, seeing that I was getting so much relief, and I am pleased to say that I have done so, because for the last twelve months I have been absolutely clear of my old complaint and have not had the slightest trace of any kind of backache."



Mrs. WYKES, (from Photo).

Nearly three years afterwards—April, 1916—Mrs. Wykes said:—"De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills did me permanent good, there is not the slightest doubt about that; I always recommend them with a strong feeling a gratitude for what they have done for me."

With this splendid testimony in mind, can you continue to suffer without giving De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a trial? For rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, bladder pains and inflammation, stone, and Bright's Disease they are absolutely unrivalled. They never fail to give relief. Within 24 hours the relief from pain and a certain blue tinge in the urine show that they have passed right through the kidneys and commenced their work.

Many women, with all the strain of housework and motherhood, suffer pains and weaknesses that make depressed and irritable, and yet are content to go on suffering until the weakness has gone too far, when they pay for their neglect with the tortures of a deadly disease.

Those dark circles under the eyes, bad breath and nasty taste in the mouth, weary, stabbing, dragging-down backache pains, headaches, swollen and rheumatic limbs are the warnings of deadly kidney complaints. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

Delays are dangerous. As soon as the first symptoms begin to show themselves you should treat them, with a remedy that has cured thousands of chronic cases, the remedy that thousands of people are taking to-day, the only proof cure for kidney trouble—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

These are the words of Mrs. Briggs, of 2, Park-lane, Hayes, End, Middlesex:—"I owe my life to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills; they made me a new woman."—Mrs. Briggs says that after a severe chill her kidneys became inflamed.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

SUMMER-TIME IS LEMON-TIME!

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(*The pure juice from luscious Californian lemons*)

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The children simply love it!

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THE CHINA PRESS

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DEATH

WEBB—at Rutherford, N. J., on April 10, 1920, Ella G., in her 74th year, widow of the late Alexander R. Webb, formerly U. S. Consul to Manila, Philippine Islands. Funeral services at her late residence, 391 Orient Way, Monday, April 12, at 2 o'clock.

29883

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Trinity Sunday. Festival of the Title. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Psalm 29; Lessons Isaiah vi, 1-8, S. Mark i, 1-11; Anthem "I am Alpha and Omega" (Gardner); Hymns 160, 297, 166; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Ps. 93 and 99; Stanford in B flat; Lessons, Exodus xxiv, 1-10 S. Matt. xxviii, 16-end; Hymns 163, 525, 30; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 33; Lessons Isaiah vi, 1-8, Mark i, 1-11; Hymns 160, 297, 166, 299; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 115; Lessons Wisdom ix. Ephes iii; Hymns 163, 242, 517, 30; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher Rev. Lacy J. Moffet; Chant 49; Anthem "Rejoice in the Lord (Elvey); Hymns 10, 222, 122. 6 p.m., Preacher Rev. H.B.S. Myers, D.D.; Chant 122; Hymns 18, 279, 407.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7, a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. Arthur Moore; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. F. W. Baller.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday, 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

George Wanted America To Have Constantinople

BY DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

(Prime Minister Of Great Britain, in a speech now presented for the first time.)

THE delay in establishing peace in Turkey has been very regrettable, but quite unavoidable in the circumstances. The supervision of the Turkish Empire will strain the resources of the Allies to the utmost.

If the United States had come in, they might have undertaken the protection of the Armenian population, not merely in Armenia proper, but in Cilicia and the adjoining provinces.

We had also hoped that the United States might have undertaken the mandate for the Straits and possibly for Constantinople, and through their influence there have controlled the activities of Turkish officials throughout the whole of Asia Minor.

I have no right to say on what I based that hope, but I will say that I had good reasons for coming to that conclusion.

At any rate, we were asked not to proceed with the Turkish treaty until President Wilson had an opportunity of consulting at home. We had been led to expect that he would have been in a position to give his decision in that respect at the latest by September last; but difficulties arose in the United States which are well known in reference to the negotiations over the German treaty, and the political differences there may be a good lesson to us not to indulge in partisan politics. That is not the way to restore peace in Europe nor anywhere else.

The result has been that we have had no definite communication as to the attitude of the United States with reference to the Turkish peace. We thought it would have given rise to a feeling in America that we were anxious to settle the Turkish question without the intervention of the United States if we had not given time for America to make up her mind.

DELAY AGGRAVATES UNREST

Delay has aggravated the unrest in Turkey, but in spite of that it is better that we British should face it and work our way through it rather than create a suspicion in the United States that when it came to be a question of a mandate over those undeveloped territories we took advantage of some political differences in America in order to divide the whole thing amongst ourselves. That would have been a great political blunder.

It was only when America stated definitely that she did not intend to take part that we came to a definite decision with regard to the Turkish peace. I think it is due to the Allies to make that explanation.

The suggestion of vaticanising the Sultan at Constantinople would have meant that we should have shut him up in Stamboul and given him a certain area in which he could exercise and outside which he would not be allowed to go. But he would be allowed to exercise all his spiritual functions.

I am told that there is no very clear appreciation on the part of Christians of what the spiritual authority of the Caliphate really means, and that it is not comparable to the spiritual authority of the Pope. It is a different thing in essence, and therefore the vaticanising of the Caliphate would not in the least meet the necessities of the case.

Is the administration to be in the hands of the Allies? If so, it would add enormously to the army expenditure in the various countries which would undertake that responsibility. We were anxious to avoid that if possible.

But in a question of this kind Great Britain is only one of three or four parties. And it is much easier to deal with the Sultan and his Ministers in Constantinople, where they are within reach of the Allied fleets than if you allow him to roam at large in Asia.

If it becomes quite clear that the Sultan in Constantinople exercises no authority over his officials in Asia Minor and that they do just as they please, and that the mere fact he is there under Allied supervision weakens his authority and does not give the necessary control, the Allies are perfectly free to consider the whole proposition.

I hope that it will not be necessary. The Allied occupation of Constantinople and the action we took are, I think, having a very good effect.

The difficulty about Armenia is that the population is scattered over several provinces. There is no one part of Turkey where you can say they are in the majority. In Cicilia they are in a very considerable minority.

There are some who think that you can more or less include the whole of the Armenians in a self-governing State. That is easily what you cannot do. If America had accepted the responsibility for controlling Armenia, the French were quite willing to hand it over to American control.

We have only received telegrams from America asking us to protect the Armenians, but we have had no offers up to the present to undertake the responsibility. And who is to do it? It is a very large tract of territory. To protect these 200,000 Christians over the whole of this territory involves considerable responsibility. We British hope France will undertake that responsibility, but it is a good deal to ask her to bear all the burden. We British also have our responsibilities and we cannot take too much upon our own shoulders.

RESPONSIBILITY TOO GREAT

I agree Great Britain has a certain amount of responsibility in the matter, but we really cannot police the whole world.

If by exercising pressure on the Central Government in Constantinople by free use of the accessible power of the Allies we can control these irregularities, then we should be quite prepared to do it, but beyond that I do not see where Great Britain can undertake any wider responsibilities in that sphere.

With regard to the Republic of Erivan, it depends entirely upon the Armenians themselves whether they protect their independence. They are an exceptionally intelligent people. In fact, their intelligence gets them

(Continued on Page 15)

How Far Is Europe From Firancial And Social Bankruptcy?

A Concrete Summary Of Startling Facts, Vital To All The World, Gathered First Hand By Henry P. Davison In His Recent Investigation Overseas

BY ROWLAND THOMAS
(New York World)

AT this time Mr. H. P. Davison, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan, seems more thoroughly qualified, than any other person in America to express an authoritative opinion on conditions in Europe. He has an extremely keen, clear mind. He is a man of the largest affairs, accustomed by many years of business experience to grasp the essential details of complex situations. And on top of the unusual personal qualifications as a trustworthy observer and reporter, he has just, through his position as head of an international organisation, had put in his possession the latest and completest mass of information obtainable anywhere. He is Chairman of the Board of Governors and therefore ex-officio head of the League of Red Cross Societies which comprises all the Red Cross societies in the world except those of the Central Powers, and has just returned from the first conference of this organisation, held in Geneva.

At this conference the European situation was the main object of consideration, and to give a basis for discussion and action, experts were brought in from the field all over Europe and their first-hand reports were received and examined. The result was the composite picture of post-war Europe in the winter and spring of 1920 which Mr. Davison holds in his mind.

By fixed rule, Mr. Davison does not give interviews to individual representatives of the press, nor write signed statements for individual papers. He has not broken his rule in this instance. This is not an interview. But when his unique position as a source of information was pressed on his attention, he granted The Sunday World access to his data, and what follows may be taken as a substantially accurate and complete statement of the facts as he sees them. Its significance can therefore hardly be overemphasised.

"The Catastrophe," wrote Mr. Balfour, Chairman of the Council of the League of Nations, to the Red Cross Conference at Geneva, "is of unexampled magnitude," and in the same communication referred to "the horrors with which we are faced," and stated they had reached "appalling proportions."

These are very strong expressions, coming from a personage of such standing. They indicate a recognition of disaster.

Is there any hope of setting matters right? Can Europe "come back?" Or is she bankrupt? The present summary of known facts will be an attempt to indicate an answer to that question.

At the outset it is necessary to clarify the situation by making certain distinctions. Europe stretches over 3,800,000 square miles. Its people number 460,000,000, more than a quarter of the globe's estimated population. Furthermore, at present Europe as a unit is non-existent, if it ever existed. It has been split by the war into various groupings, in which conditions widely differ.

The neutrals, unravaged Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, with over 40,000,000 population, constitute one group. Defeated Germany and Austria form another. Russia is a third. The "Big Four" of the European Allies—England, France, Italy and Belgium—are another. And the less stabilised countries of the central and eastern regions are a fifth. Between these groups conditions vary greatly, and this must be kept in mind in considering whether Europe is solvent or bankrupt.

About our principal Allies in the west there is no question. They are strongly going concerns still, and, despite their own distress, are doing their best to pull their neighbors out of the Slough of Despond. The French peasant is working, and the French artisan, despite a sad need of raw materials, has not lost his habit of industry and thrift. The encouraging fact about France today is that her people are fully alive to the seriousness of her problem and are going forward bravely to solve it.

Italy too, despite her great shortage of new material, is looking forward, not backward, led by one of the great men produced by the war, Mr. Nitti. He is a truly wise statesman, and under his leadership Italy can be relied on to do her part by herself and her neighbors. Belgium, as might have been expected, is strongly on the mend, and England is meeting her problems of reconstruction with quiet courage and sturdy common sense. She is doing each day's work, and at the same time rendering all assistance her resources will permit to the countries on the Continent.

Belgium and France and Italy and England are asking no charity of the United States. Their peoples are as proud as we are—eager as we are to work out their own national destinies and carry on their own business. They seek only the opportunity to regain their economic strength. And these countries have a population of 125,000,000. Combining them with the 40,000,000 neutrals, it appears that about a third of the people of Europe could not be referred to as bankrupt. Some of them are in serious difficulties, but they have plenty of hope left, as well as energy, for the tasks of reconstruction.

This distinction drawn, and it being understood that Germany, because her problems are so peculiar to herself, is left out of the discussion, it is not too much to say that in all the rest of Europe—excepting, possibly, Russia, about which reports are conflicting—civilisation has broken down. For something like 200,000,000 people, disease, bereavement and suffering are present in practically every household, while food and clothing are insufficient to make life tolerable. Particularly in the broad belt lying between the Baltic and the Black Seas there is appalling misery. This great area includes the new Baltic states, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Ukraine, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Montenegro, Albania and Servia, to say nothing of Russia eastward and Armenia to the south. In all that region there is almost complete paralysis of national life industry.

All that part of Europe has today a tremendous number of idle people. Many of them want to work. But there is a great shortage of raw materials with which to work, and the import-export situation seems all but hopeless. Such has been the output of paper money and so much greater is the need of imports than the possibility of exports under existing conditions that these countries have nothing, either money or goods, with which to purchase from outside what they need to sustain life itself, to say nothing of supplies for the revival of industry. They totter on the brink of utter ruin from which nothing but a helping hand can save them.

The depression in the currencies of some of these countries as valued in dollars, is unbelievable. According to market quotations of April 10, it ran as follows:

	percent
Austria	97.53
Hungary	97.48
Germany	92.32
Greece	43.26
Rumania	91.81
Poland	97.98
Czecho-Slovakia	92.78

In other words, if the peoples of these countries tried to buy materials and supplies in America at the present market values of their currencies, Austria would have to pay approximately forty times the normal cost, Germany thirteen times, Greece just double, Czecho-Slovakia fourteen times and Poland fifty.

These figures are official and are the only index which can briefly give any comprehension of the economic conditions inside these countries. Their currencies are depreciated because they have neither gold nor sufficient production with which to maintain their normal position with the United States or with their immediate neighbors. Until each such country is able to produce sufficient to maintain itself, either from within or by importing in exchange for gold or goods, it cannot hope for normal conditions, if indeed it can hope to survive. There is nothing difficult of comprehension about the situation. Somewhere, somehow, some time, those countries must become possessed of food, clothing, raw materials and the means of transporting them, or they must perish. Economically and politically, they are crippled to a point threatening complete paralysis, while at the same time the people are ravaged by destitution and disease. The inroads of the latter on the war-worn and undernourished population has reached the proportions which Mr. Balfour called "appalling."

Men, women and children are dying by thousands, and over vast once civilised areas there are neither medical appliances nor medical skill sufficient to cope with the sanitary crisis.

In Poland, according to reports signed by the Commissioner of the American Red Cross and the Commissioner of the League of Red Cross Societies, wholesale starvation is threatened during May, June and July, unless very large importations of food can be secured before May 1. On March 20 there were approximately 250,000 cases of typhus in Poland and the area occupied by the Polish troops, with lack of food, clothing, fuel, hospital equipment, doctors and nurses. From present indications the population is threatened with one of the worst typhus epidemics in the history of the world, which, unless checked, will prove a danger threatening the whole of Europe. In Galicia whole towns are crippled, schools being closed and business suspended, because of the disease. In some districts there is but one doctor to each 150,000 people.

In the Ukraine, winter of 1918-19, typhus and influenza affected most of the population. In villages of 2,000 and 3,000 half the people would be ill of typhus at the same time. Many physicians attended a territory forty miles in diameter. Some who had 20,000 to 30,000 typhus patients could get no medical supplies whatsoever, and could give only oral encouragement to their sick. And this year the condition is even worse. Pauperism is becoming more and more intense. Prices have advanced steadily. Most necessities now cost five hundred times more than at the outbreak of the war and are beyond the reach of most persons.

In Austria, according to a report dated Feb. 12, there were in Vienna rations for three weeks. People were apathetic, fatalistic and tired, and there was an epidemic of dancing. One dance was attended by 4,000 people, half of whom had had no dinners. Refusing to go home, they danced until exhausted. One hundred thousand school children were underfed and diseased as a result of food shortage, lack of fuel and inadequate hospital facilities. Crime was increasing among the child population, hunger sometimes driving little boys to attempts at murder. The population of Vienna was literally famished. The general death rate had increased 45 percent since 1913, and the death rate from tuberculosis 250 percent. Many children of one year had not surpassed their weight at birth. The middle class, living on salaries were selling their belongings to buy even the Government ration. One meal for one person cost 6 kronen at the municipal kitchens while the salary of a professor was 77 kronen a month. An overcoat cost three months' salary of a Court Justice, and a second-hand Renault automobile sold for an amount equal to seventeen years' salary of the Chancellor.

In Hungary conditions in Budapest, the capital, were similar to those in Vienna, though not quite so severe. In 1913 there had been 23,300 births and 17,300 deaths, while in 1918 there were 14,700 births and 29,900 deaths. The number of deaths was double that of births. Although in 1916, in November, the scarcity of milk had been seriously felt by the children, in 1919 the November supply was only one-fourth as great. Of 160,000 children enrolled in the public schools, 100,000 were dependent on public charity. They lacked not only food and clothing but in many cases their mentality was menaced, and they were the fathers and mothers of the next-to-be-born generation. One hundred and fifty thousand workers were idle in the city; there were 30,000 widows and war invalids and 30,000 sick and disabled old people who were a charge upon the state.

In Czecho-Slovakia the shelves of the pharmacies are bare and the supply of drugs is not being replenished because of the low value of the national currency. Typhus has appeared in each of the four countries comprising the republic, along with smallpox, and there is lack of linen, medicines, soap and physicians.

In Rumania, tuberculosis is spreading in an alarming manner, making its appearance everywhere, both in cities and country districts.

In Servia, there are said to be only 200 doctors for the entire country, 80 percent of the physicians having lost their lives during the war. Areas with 50,000 to 60,000 people are practically without medical care or supervision. Transportation of all sorts is very inadequate, while food, nursing and shelter for a large number of orphan children are urgently required. Typhus has broken out again, the infection being spread rapidly by Russian refugees seeking safety in Servia from the advancing Bolsheviki forces. Many of these refugees have typhus and none is free from the typhus carrier.

In Montenegro there are not over four or five doctors for the estimated population of 450,000. One area where 70,000 people live has one doctor, and he has no facilities for getting about. Food is running short, and between 5,000 and 8,000 children have to be fed daily.

In Albania conditions are similar, that of the children being deplorable.

In the Baltic states there are reports of an epidemic of typhus involving Esthonia, with about 15,000 cases of the disease. Food, clothing and transportation are acutely lacking.

In Armenia the known distress and destitution are beyond description.

The following is taken from a communication from Sir William Goode, British Director of Relief:

"All official and other reports which reach me give no hope of improvement in the situation in Central and Eastern Europe. The misery of the outlook in many parts, particularly in Austria, Poland and Armenia, is worse than ever. . . . The marshalled charity of the world, Government and unofficial, will not alone heal the disease from which Europe is suffering. Increased production and the real action of economic order out of political and economic chaos are the only solutions of the problem that now defies the ingenuity of those who face it."

Such is the picture of conditions in the spring of this year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty—according to the information gathered by Mr. Davison during a two months' stay overseas, where he joined in conference with representatives of twenty-seven nations. Western Europe is recovering from the catastrophe of the war. But the whole central and eastern region is spiritually, physically, financially, industrially, socially, politically insolvent. It is bereft of everything humanity needs, from money up through health to hope. More than 200,000,000 people, spread over an area of more than 2,500,000 square miles—two thirds of geographical Europe and half of its people—are involved in the disaster. Only by the concerted aid of the outside world can they hope to get on their feet again.

How is that aid to be rendered? A week ago last night, at a dinner given to him at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mr. Davison spoke at length of conditions as he had found them and indicated what seemed to him the only possible courses of remedial action. To quote from portions of his speech:

"Any voluntary aid, to become effective, can only follow the provision of such essentials as food, clothes, and transportation, which must be given if the peoples are to live and be restored to a condition of self-support, and the need of which is so vast that it cannot be given by voluntary organisations but must be supplied by governments. Upon assurance from the League of Nations that food, clothing and transportation will be supplied by governments the League of Red Cross Societies shall at once formulate plans for the immediate extension of voluntary relief within the affected districts, appealing to the peoples of the world, through the Red Cross organisations, for doctors, nurses and other necessary personnel, medical supplies, dry foodstuffs, and such money as may be required. . . .

"We are going to find out that we can no more escape the influence of the European situation of today than we were able to escape the war itself. You cannot have one-half of the world starving and the other half eating. We must help put Europe on its feet or we must participate in Europe's misery. . . . We find ourselves the only country possessed of many of the supplies which Europe needs and which cannot be purchased or given in sufficient volume on credit. As a nation we should at once arrange to place within the reach of those peoples that which they need to save them and start them on their way to recovery. . . . The situation has developed so far and so seriously that there is no possibility of its being met in any other way. . . .

"I have always been an optimistic American, because of my supreme confidence in the ultimate judgment of the American public upon any question submitted to them. I believe that as soon as we realise the truth and effect of such statements as I have made, we will take steps worthy of the traditions of the American people. Therefore the responsibility upon every one of us is to do whatever may be in our power to the end that the American people may have a clear understanding of what it all means, that they may the sooner declare themselves. . . . Not until the prior and fundamental step is taken of furnishing by government action the necessary elementals, food, clothing and transport, will we, the American people, properly have established ourselves among the peoples of the world and be in a position to leave a creditable heritage to those who are to come after."

Topics In Brief

The Germans ought to have known that Schrecklichkeit would come home to roost.—*New York World.*

The plan for saving daylight makes but indifferent progress. In its present state of mind the public is disinclined to save anything.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Let's not be too active about establishing communication with Mars. They might be desirous of floating a loan with us.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Many of the Manhattan baseball fans can not understand why they should have to pay an amusement tax at the game when the Giants lose.—*New York Sun.*

The man who writes a lengthy article to show how beer saved the Briton has not finished his job until he goes ahead and tells us how it didn't save the Germans.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

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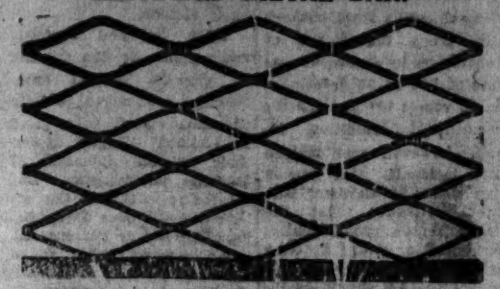
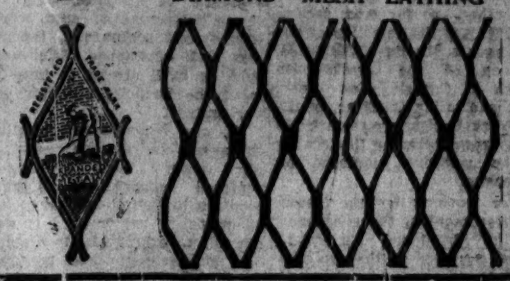


"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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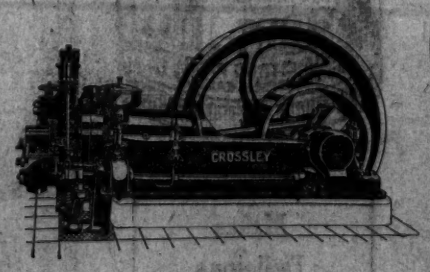

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BERNDT

Musical Matters

By R. B Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of The China Press, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

VII. HOW THE COMPOSER WORKS (c)

In Vincent d'Indy's "Cesar Franck" the processes of composition are given as three distinct stages of work. The eminent French author is really more anxious that the world should understand the importance of the work of the great Cesar Franck than that it should accept his own analysis of composition. This however will be found to agree with what Edgar Allan Poe says in "The Philosophy of Composition" already quoted. It is also an independent corroboration of an English teacher of composition, who warns the amateur that he will inevitably be inclined to muddle the stages when he begins, out of an odd sort of curiosity, to "try to write something." "The act of penmanship, the conventions of notation, and the conjuring up of music are, to his mind, one act instead of three." And as the quotation from d'Indy shows, he has actually got to learn these things in a different order.

Mrs. Newmarch's translation of d'Indy's analysis follows: "Without going too deeply into technical details, it seems indispensable at this point to remind—or inform—my readers that the creation of any work of art demands—if the artist is really anxious to express his thoughts sincerely—three distinct periods of work: the conception, the planning out, and the execution.

"The first, the period of conception, is sub-divided into two operations. For the symphonist these two consist of the laying down of the broad lines and general plan of the work, and next, of the determination of its themes or musical ideas which will become the essential points of this ground plan.

"These two undertakings may modify each-other. The nature of the idea (the personal element) may lead the artist to change the order of his plan; while on the other hand, the general plan may invoke certain types of musical ideas to the exclusion of others.

"The conception is always independent of time, place or surroundings—I had almost added of the artist's will.

"This mysterious period of conception is sometimes of long duration, especially with the great composers (look at Beethoven's sketch-books), for their artistic consciences compel them to exercise extreme severity in the choice of their utterances, whereas it is the characteristic of second-rate musicians, or those who are infatuated with their own merits, to be satisfied with the first matter which comes to hand, although its inferior quality can only build up a fragile and transient edifice.

"The second period, the planning out, is that in which the artist, profiting by the elements now conceived, definitely decides upon the disposition of his work." "This work, which still necessitates a certain amount of invention, is sometimes accompanied by long moments of hesitation and cruel uncertainties. It is the time at which a composer undoes one day what it has cost him so much trouble to build up the day before, but it also brings the delight of feeling himself to be in intimate communion with the Beautiful.

"Finally, comes the last stage, that of execution, which is mere play to a musician who knows his business thoroughly; this includes the actual writing, instrumentation, and the presentation on paper of the finished work.

"Some of these stages are more or less indentical with all composers, but as regards conception and the disposition of the various elements, they are very far from being uniform.

"One musician has to await patiently the blossoming of his ideas; another on the contrary, will endeavor to force their coming with violence and excitation; a third—like Beethoven—will write in feverish haste an incredible number of different sketches of a single musical thought; a fourth—Bach, for instance—will not give his theme plastic shape until it is absolutely established in his own mind."

We could make a happy adaptation of the opening sentence of Mr. Frederick Corder's introduction to his helpful and original "Modern Composition." For his first word substitute *"Listening"* instead of *"Composition"* and we have the way prepared for some *conscious* analysis, in the hope that for many of us it may eventually become largely subconscious. Thus Mr. Corder, (who is Professor of Composition at the Royal Academy of Music):

"Composition is as much a constructive art as joinery or architecture, and must therefore be practised consciously until long use and experience enable us to exercise our painfully acquired powers subconsciously. Yet nearly everyone begins with a vague idea that he has only to turn his eyes to heaven, like a prophet in a picture, to be delivered of a musical work complete in all its parts." Here Mr. Corder advises the perusal of Poe's essay, already quoted, as the most "effectual antidote to this pernicious delusion."

He proceeds: "It is only possible for the long and highly trained expert to dispense with the searchlight of ratiocination, and it is very doubtful whether even he gains anything by so doing. But it is in the nature of the person of feeling to want to do everything by unbridled impulse, as it is in the nature of the intellectual person to love to fill up a given formula. The real artist—a combination of the two—reasons out his work first; then having fashioned it in the rough, he rewrites and re-writes until the bare bones are quite hidden. I am aware that cold intelligence and hot enthusiasm are two oddly matched steeds for the chariot of Phoebus Apollo, but they must be taught to go in double harness, neither leading, but side by side and mutually helpful."

It will be instructive at this stage to listen to some pieces of music, (later articles will suggest what) and to try to guage just where the constructive ability (power of "design") is shown, as well as to try to fix on what is the germ of "inspiration" out of which the pieces have grown. For the present, any reader's favorite piano solo will do, if it is not too complicated.

There are two types of music that will be of no service in this matter: one is the little eight and sixteen bar songs of Franz, Schumann and the like, and the other is the shop-ballad. The former, except to blind lovers of the minatures of German song, is, properly speaking, not composition at all, for composition is the art of making music as *continuous as is required*, while the composer of the latter type needs only an abysmal ignorance of all that composition means, and an inexhaustible supply of the rags, ends and snippets of worn-out melody wedded to tawdry patches of harmony that constitute the stock villanies of the pianoforte vamped accompaniment. The knack of "assembling" all this rubbish so that the result may present itself as the "latest" song is not a part of the business of a composer, but a trick of the tradesman.

The writer will gladly reply to questions arising out of this present series of articles on "Listening to Music."

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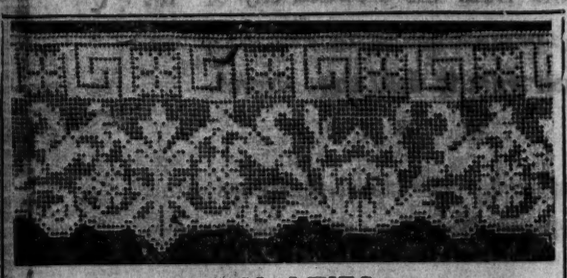

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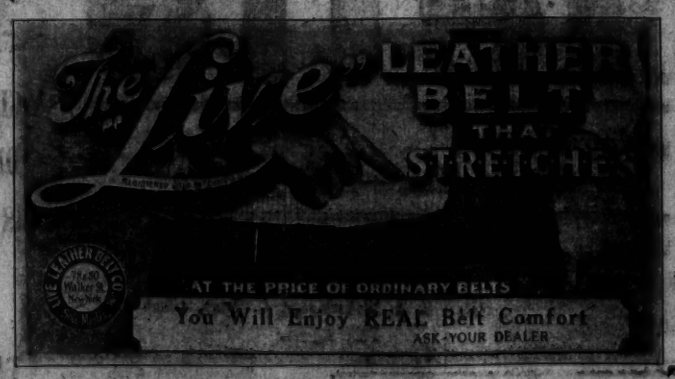

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The word serodrome was first used to denote a flying machine.

George Wanted America To Have Constantinople

(Continued from Page 14)

into trouble That is what is so obnoxious to the Turks.

I am told they could easily get up an army of 40,000 men, and I believe that they have it of sorts, If they ask for equipment we should be very happy to assist in equipping that army. If they want officers to train their armies I am certain there is no Allied country in Europe which would not be willing to assist in that respect.

It would increase their self-respect. If they defended themselves the Turk would have too much respect for himself to indulge in any more massacres.

The next subject is Mesopotamia. I think it would be a mistake for Great Britain to abandon the Provinces of Bagdad and Mosul. We might abandon the country altogether, but I canno understand the suggestion that we should withdraw from the more important and promising part of Mesopotamia.

Mosul is rich in oil deposits. If we are going to undertake the expense of administering Mesopotamia, it is right that that country should bear the expense.

This was one of the richest countries in the world; it is now a wilderness, although it contains some of the richest natural resources of any country in the world. It maintains a population of a little more than 2,000,000 at the present moment.

It was the home at one time of one of the great Empires of the world. Does anyone imagine that if Great Britain withdraws from that country there would be any improvement at all? After incurring the enormous expenditure we have to free this country from the withering despotism of the Turk to hand it back to anarchy and confusion would be an act of folly which would be quite indefensible.

The people have been consulted, and almost without exception they are anxious for the British Government to remain there.

It is not proposed that the British should govern their country as an essential part of the British Empire. Our point of view is that they should govern themselves and that we should be responsible for advising and assisting them.

No country could undertake that responsibility except Great Britain, and when the treaty with Turkey is signed we shall claim the right of a mandatory power over Mesopotamia, including Mosul.

Salads For The Spring Days

BY LORETTO C. LYNCH

(An Authority on All Matters Having to Do With the Home)

While the salad plants in general have practically no food value, they contain mineral salts so beneficial to the blood that the wise housekeeper will substitute salads occasionally in the Spring menus for some of the heavier dishes of the cold season. The salad plants include cabbage, lettuce, watercress, chicory and the like.

Soak the salad plant in cold water to which has been added a little salt. Tiny insects which cling to the leaves will crawl out during the soaking, as they do not like salt water. Swing the leaves in a salad net. These are made of coarse netting and are purchasable for a small sum in the better shops. Lacking one of these, dry the leaves carefully in a soft cloth, taking pains not to break the midrib of the leaf, else the leaf will wilt. Unless the leaves are dried, the dressing will run off.

Many women have asked for directions for various salad dressings. The simplest of all dressings, perhaps, is the French dressing. Put three tablespoons of oil in a dish and with a silver fork beat into it one tablespoon of vinegar or lemon juice. Season with salt and pepper. Press a little Roquefort cheese through a strainer and work it into the French dressing. This will give you Thousand Islands dressing.

Soak a head of Boston lettuce in salted water as directed, and quarter it. Dry and place each quarter on a chilled plate. Pour the dressing over and sprinkle with paprika.

Cabbage salad is inexpensive and makes an attractive salad if carefully prepared. Shred or finely chop sufficient cabbage to make one cupful. Add one tablespoon of finely chopped onion, the same quantity of finely chopped green pepper or canned pimento. Season. To the three tablespoons of oil and one of vinegar add one tablespoon of brown sugar. Mix well through the salad and let stand a couple of hours before serving.

Cabbage salad may also be made by combining shredded cabbage and chopped celery and moistening the whole with mayonnaise.

It is well to make more mayonnaise than you are to use at one time. It may be stored in the refrigerator if covered for a week or ten days. And whenever I speak of mayonnaise someone always asks whether or not it is necessary to use olive oil in order to make desirable dressing.

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H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Cordillere	₤7.30	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, H'ulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.	..	c14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U. S. A., and Europe	Tenyo M.	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW							
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.30
Swatow & Hongkong	Choysang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Tientsin	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi M.	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
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S'tow, H'kong & C'ton.	Choysang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Talshun	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
Ningpo	Haw Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, June 1							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Delta	..	₤8.30	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Shantung	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Fengtien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
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River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Manila M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.30
Wednesday, June 2							
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Weihaiwei and Chefoo	do	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.50
Saturday, June 5							
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AMERICAN DOLLAR HIT AT LEIPZIG FAIR

Buyers From United States Pay More Than British Or French

CONFUSION IN EXCHANGE

German Exporters Taking More Orders Than They Can Fill

New York, April 28.—How international commerce is handicapped by the confused condition of exchange and the low value of German marks and other European money standards was well illustrated at the Leipzig Spring fair which closed on March 7. The samples of the goods were marked, reports Consul Frederick Simpich, on duty with the American commission in Berlin, with different prices for different countries, depending in each case on the rate of exchange between Germany and the country of destination. Prices charged to Americans were higher, for example, than those charged to the British or the French for the same article, because of the predominance of the American dollar in the world money market.

In connection with this question of prices for exported goods, it is apparent that a new export price policy is being adopted among German exporters; that is, it seems to be the present intention of the German Government to encourage its exporters to ask prices practically equal to those prevailing in the outside world markets. The theory is often expressed among German bankers and exporters that the world supply of manufactured goods is so short in consequence of interrupted production during the war that some time must elapse before the world's markets will again see any intense competition in such articles as glassware, chinaware, dyes, tools, drugs, laces knitted goods, etc. The director of one of the largest industrial concerns in Germany recently stated that, in his opinion, much of the competition in the future would be among the buyers, instead of the sellers, and that the date of deliveries would be the leading question in the future rather than the scale of prices, especially in the case of many manufactured articles largely supplied from Germany.

In reviewing the fair, certain German newspapers, such as the Industrie und Handelszeitung and the Konfektionar, criticised what they described as an increasingly unfortunate practice among German firms of a certain class; that is, according to these press reports, certain firms have made contracts for the delivery of goods at a certain time at a fixed price, and have failed to make delivery on the plea that the price agreed upon was too low.

"The prestige of the German merchant is by no means what it used to be," says the Industrie und Handelszeitung of March 5. "He is, of course, in many instances unable to fix a certain price, as the cost of coal and raw materials, the scale of wages, and the rate of exchange are constantly changing." This newspaper further points out that another practice followed by many German merchants has been that of accepting every order that comes along and then carrying out only those orders which in the end are deemed the most profitable. These so-called "paper sales" have, naturally, had a bad influence on the general trade situation, because in order to secure the full quantity of goods desired a buyer is often obliged to order three or four times as much as actually needed. This complicated practice has created a mistaken idea of the actual demand, and prices are in turn inflated. The press further points out that transactions of this nature undoubtedly heavier orders during the Leipzig fair. Many sales also failed because the export of certain articles desired by buyers is at present forbidden by regulations.

The fair was attended by more than 100,000 buyers and guests, of whom about 11,000 were foreign buyers; nearly 10,000 of these came from Switzerland. Other buyers came from South America, France, Holland, Sweden and England; a few came from America, representing the larger department stores and firms who for many years have sent agents to the fair. About 12,000 exhibitors displayed goods at the fair, an increase of about 2,500 exhibitors over previous years.

A great many orders were booked on paper at the fair, but very little merchandise was paid for and delivered; stocks in nearly all lines of manufacture are so low that few immediate delieveries could be made. In the many contracts made it was seldom possible to specify either time of delivery or actual price, because of the uncertainties of the raw material, fuel, wage and labor contingencies.

The fair was will advertised, and agents were sent to Zurich, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Christiania Stockholm, Helsingfors, Warsaw Vienna, and Prague; agencies for the fair were also opened in Greece Spain, Italy, Morocco, the Canary Islands, etc. Connections with Libau and Riga were shut off. The fair association is made up of about 8,000 members, of whom 780 are foreigners.

Has The High Cost Of Gasoline Hit John D., Jr.?

One of the sights in the streets of new York City recently was the son of the great Standard Oil man driving a motor car that did not use gas as a fuel, but electricity. Pedestrians wondered whether the high cost of gasoline had hit John D., Jr.

CHICAGO BUILDS HOMES FOR 8,000

Work On Project To Relieve The Housing Situation To Begin In Sixty Days

Chicago, April 19.—Eight thousand houses, to be sold directly to the ultimate "user" for about $2,500, will be erected this year by a Chicago housing corporation, according to an announcement today by one of its officials. This is the first formulated and unconditional promise made by a Chicago civic body to help solve the city's shortage of 50,000 homes.

Payments of $19 a month, and possibly smaller, over a period of twelve years, under the new project, will put 8,000 homes free of incumbrances in the possession of heads of families. For outlays to be less than those made for the cheapest rent the 8,000 Chicagoans will have five-room standardised frame houses with modern conveniences and yards large enough for gardening.

The work will begin in sixty days.

STRIKE HITS ITALIAN BANKS

About 35,000 Employes Quit In Four Leading Institutions

Milan, April 27.—The national strike in Italian banks at present is confined to four leading credit institutions, the fourth being the Bank of Rome and not the Banca d'Italia, as has been erroneously stated. The total number of strikers is estimated at 35,000, about 300 of whom belong to Milan staffs.

According to a statement issued by the Bankers' Association, some 40 percent of employes appeared yesterday at various centers. The non-strikers are principally women whose elimination from the offices is aimed at by agitation.

Directorates of the banks affected express their readiness to improve the economic position of their dependents, but resolutely refuse to tolerate any introduction of Sovietism in the form of representation on boards of administration or creation of internal staff commissions of control. They further threaten punishment, and even dismissal, of members of staffs who absent themselves from business today.

$6,750,000,000 Is Year's Cost To Run Government

Washington, April 18.—It cost $5,028,176,000 to run the Government for the first nine months of the fiscal year, and taking this as an average Treasury officials said today that total Government expenditures for the twelve months' period ending June 30 next would reach approximately $6,750,000,000, or nearly $18,000,000 a day.

The principal items, which go to make up the nine months' expenses, are: War Department, $1,301,605,000; Railroad Administration, $776,590,000; Navy Department, $621,364,000; Shipping Board, $433,100,000, and interest on the public debt, $664,923,000. Congress has spent for its own maintenance $15,309,000, and the executive offices cost $6,177,000.

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It comes in all the shades and patterns that good style approves. It tailors into snappy suits that hold their shape for life. Yet it is light as a feather, cool and porous, and its natural colors wash as readily as linen.

These things, combined with the fact that it is much cheaper than wool or worsteds—have made Palm Beach the Summer choice of well-dressed men the world over.

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Everybody travels these days. And everybody talks when he travels.

* * *

Listen to the conversation the next time you find yourself in a Pullman washroom.

One man says he has given up using the kind of razor another man has just taken out of his bag.

Another, that he has bought every new razor as it came out, and hasn't yet found one that suited him.

Pretty soon they will come to the Gillette man.

Maybe he has been using the Gillette all his life. Or maybe he has just come to it, after trying every other kind of razor under the sun.

Whichever it is, *he's satisfied.*

* * *

There are some things that all big-brained, red-blooded men agree on.

And the *Gillette* Safety Razor is *one* of them.

Twenty million men of all breeds, all classes, in every country on earth, are using Gillettes *every day* of their lives and *liking* them.

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LODGE WARNS OF WAR DEBT POOL

Tells Senate There Is Danger To Us In French Plan To Divide Burden

EXPECTS MOVE IN LEAGUE

'Adds To The Charm' Of The Council Of Nations, He Further Comments

Washington, April 20.—Senator Lodge brought before the Senate today the report contained in cable despatches that an attempt would by made at the Brussels meeting of the League of Nations to obtain action on the proposal, supported by France, to pool the Allies' war debts.

This precipitated a brief discussion in which Senator Hitchcock joined. He denied that any serious plan was intended for the United States to join the chief allies to pool the debts that had been assumed by Great Britain, France and Italy in the war.

Senator Lodge declared that definite information had come to him that France had never actually abandoned her plan to place part of her big war burden in the United States. He said he did not doubt that former President Poincare and others would continue their fight when the League meets at Brussels, as outlined in recent despatches.

"During the meetings of the Paris Peace Conference," said Senator Lodge, "I heard from a delegate that there was great pressure to get an arrangement in the treaty or league covenant, whereby all loans of different countries in the war could be merged, and all engaged in the contest should become jointly liable. Of course, that meant making the United States and Great Britain alone the guarantors, for most of the other guarantors would not have been of great value."

Reading the despatch, which declared that Thomas W. Lamont, Henry P. Davison and others had opposed the pooling suggestion while the Peace Conference was in session, Senator Lodge said that he did not know that these American financiers had taken such a course but he was well aware that American peace commissioners had fought it and succeeded in defeating the plan.

The two plans originally suggested, an international bond issue and a British plan drawn by J. Maynard Keynes, were mentioned by Senator Lodge.

"The proposal is coming up again," continued Mr. Lodge, "and either by giving power to the League by necessary amendment or as a separate proposition, we shall be brought to face it. Of course not being in the League we shall not be liable unless we voluntarily join, or join in a treaty to pool all the debts. To my mind it is a very great danger."

Senator Hitchcock interrupted, ridiculing the idea that such a proposal would be seriously considered by the League.

"The Senator of course does not mean that the League will have anything to do with the distribution of debts incurred through the war," he said. "Of course, many preposterous statements have been made."

"It is not preposterous at all," replied Senator Lodge. "The opinions of those Frenchmen and Englishmen are not preposterous; nor is Mr. Keynes."

Senator Hitchcock asked if Senator Lodge thought it worthy of credence that the members of the League would amend the League's constitution so as to take over control of the debts of all the nations of the world.

"I think it is the most obvious thing for them to do," replied Senator Lodge.

Senator Hitchcock declared that nobody in England favored such a scheme, and said that when the suggestion was made in Paris nobody took it seriously.

"It was seriously considered and was opposed by the United States," replied Senator Lodge. "There are two views as to how it should be done. One is that we should undertake to finance Germany. The other is the French idea, which was brought up before of pooling the debt. If they are going to try to use the League for that purpose I think it adds to its charm."

This Is Not A New Torture Machine But A Beautifier

Among the many appliances for aiding woman's crowning glory being exhibited at the Beauty Show in New York, is a machine that will wave up fifty-two curls at one time. Here the machine is shown in use.

London Amused By Store Girls' Strike

London, April 27.—John Lewis, a hale and hearty veteran of eighty-four, is the most talked of man in London at the present moment. He is the head of a big dry goods store in Oxford Street which he built up from a small shop that he opened over fifty years ago.

John Lewis's force of employes, largely composed of girls and women, recently formed a union, which approached the head of the firm with claims for recognition and various other demands, such as, for instance, the right of the shop assistants to take their meals off the premises. Lewis's is one of the stores where the "living in" system is still maintained.

Lewis replied with a flat refusal to recognise any "accursed trade union," and said a good proportion of his employes had been happy and contented in his service for many years past and he saw no reason why he should change his methods.

A strike was called, and for two days past the papers have been full of picturesque developments, such as the girls picketing the store entrances and then, for a little diversion, going to a neighboring hall, where they listened to speeches and danced in intervals of the oratory.

The strikers have the best of the argument in the columns of the press, because, while they state their case in extenso, John Lewis refuses to make any statement, declaring that running his store is his own business and nobody's else.

One of the complaints made by the employes is that Lewis would not have redheaded or auburn haired girls on his staff, and that if a girl "hennaed her hair," she was dismissed.

"Our hair is our own, say the strikers.

Lewis has been in the public eye before now, owing to differences with his ground landlord, Lord Howard de Walden. A few years ago Lewis wanted to add to his store certain adjoining premises, which de Walden refused to lease to him. Lewis thereupon exhibited big boards with such inscriptions as "Lord Howard de Walden's monument of iniquity." De Walden sued for libel and got a farthing damages, but Lewis continued to exhibit his notice boards, charging the "Young Baron with trying to imprison his old tenants," and finally Lord de Walden, amused at the old man's pertinacity, gave way and extended the lease as Lewis wanted.

The upshot of the present dispute between the typical Englishman and what he describes as "accursed trade unionists who live idle lives at the expense of the workers" is awaited with keen curiosity.

Hard On Malaria

"Never hear much about malaria out this way any more."

"No," answered Uncle Bill Bottletop. "Malaria gets terrible unpopular when there is nothing to cure it with except quinine."

GOVERNOR IN OLD SHOES

Louisiana's New Executive Greets Old Clothes Club At Tulane

New Orleans, La., April 27.—"I have bought only one pair of shoes in three years," Governor-elect John M. Parker said today in an address to the Tulane University Old Clothes Club.

"The man who has the moral courage to wear old clothes these days is setting an example of independent manhood to the whole world," the Governor-elect declared.

Tulane students have organized an old clothes movement, the overalls agitation being unfavorably received at the university.

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KNOWS ALL ABOUT 100,140 FAMILES

War Risk Insurance Bureau Is The Greatest Court Of Domestic Relations

COMPLICATED CASES IN IT

Making Huge Volume Of Family Records, But They Are Held In Strict Confidence

Washington, April 24.—The allotment and allowance features of the War Risk Insurance law resulted in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance conducting the largest court of domestic relations in the world. In this court were 100,140 extraordinarily complicated cases. Many of these cases necessitated long journeys by the bureau's field examiners. They had to obtain statements and family records to establish an intelligent basis for rendering a decision. Thus a huge volume of family records was accumulated. They are of such an intimate character that the bureau holds them in strict confidence.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance announces rapid progress in completing adjustments of those allotment and allowance accounts of former service men about which confusion arose during the great war and the period of demobilisation.

INFORMATION DEMANDED

The main difficulty the bureau has now in clearing up these cases is to obtain information of the kind outlined in a blank form which former service men are required to fill out when allotment or allowance accounts require adjustment. This information includes the man's name in full, mail address, date of discharge allotment number, army serial number, name of person in whose favor allotment was made, relationship to allottee, address of allottee, organisation at time of allottment, and (if an office) when commissioned; also date of birth, date of enlistment.

The magnitude and difficulty of the task of the Allotment and Allowance Division was rendered exceedingly complex by the presence in the files of records of 53,200 members of the Johnston family (Johnstone, Johnsons, Jonson, etc.), including 2,138 Johnstons and 2,032 William Johnstons

There were also 51,000 Smiths, 48,000 Browns, 47,000 Williams, 28,050 Jones, 23,000 Andersons, 18,000 Walkers and other large groups of family names. The name of John was found spelled in 23 different ways, and the name of Aloysius in 49 ways. Some people forgot to sign any name to their letters, or wrote so illegibly that the signature could not be read, and then wondered why they did not receive an answer.

'ALLOTMENT' & 'ALLOWANCE'

The bureau wishes to impress upon former service men what constitutes allotments and allowances. If they study the facts that follow before they write to the bureau they will greatly aid the bureau in handling claims.

An "allotment" refers to that portion of an enlisted man's pay which he allots or assigns to his dependent relatives. An "allowance" is a sum of money added by the Government to the allotment to those dependent relatives. In other words, by this provision of the law an enlisted man might, or in certain cases was required to, allot a part of his monthly pay to the folks back home, in which event the Government added an allowance of money to the family allotment where dependency could be shown to exist.

An enlisted man with a wife or children was required to allot to them a certain part of his monthly pay, to which the Government allowance was added as a matter of course if requested by the enlisted man, or by or on behalf of the beneficiary. If the allotment was voluntary and went to certain relatives the Government added an allowance upon condition that the allottee was dependent in whole or in part upon the enlisted man for support.

CLASSES 'A' AND 'B'

Contrary to general opinion all allotments do not go through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. The bureau handles only Class A allotments and such Class B allotments as carry a Government family allowance.

Class A allotments are compulsory, being made by a soldier or sailor for the benefit of his wife of children or both, for a divorced wife who has not remarried and who has been granted alimony. Class A allotments always carry a Government allowance in addition to the allotment, if the allotment is claimed during the service of the enlisted man. The amount deducted from the pay of an enlisted man for Class A allotment is $15 a month, to which is added the Government allowance, based upon the number of Class A dependents.

VOLUNTARY ALLOTMENT

The Class B allotments paid by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance are those voluntary allotments made to parents, brothers, sisters or grandchildren who are dependent upon the enlisted man in whole or in part, and to whom he made habitual contributions because of dependency before his entry into the service, the amount of such contributions being sufficient to warrant a Government allowance. The War Risk Insurance Act provides that the Class B allotment, plus the family allowance paid, shall not exceed the average monthly habitual contribution made by the enlisted man to his Class B allottee because of dependency before he enlisted.

If the man made no Class A allotment the Class B allotment is $15 a month. If the man made a Class A allotment the additional allotment to be made to Class B in order to obtain a Government family allowance is $5 a month.

In all cases the payment by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of both allotment and family allowance will cease at the end of the fourth month after the month in which the present war emergency is terminated by proclamation of the President.

It Had To Come—The Overall Bathing Suit

Pretty Miss Peggy Jones, of Chicago, inaugurated the 1920 bathing suit at Clarendon Beach by appearing in a one-piece bathing suit of denim. The overall bathing suit created quite a furor at the beach.

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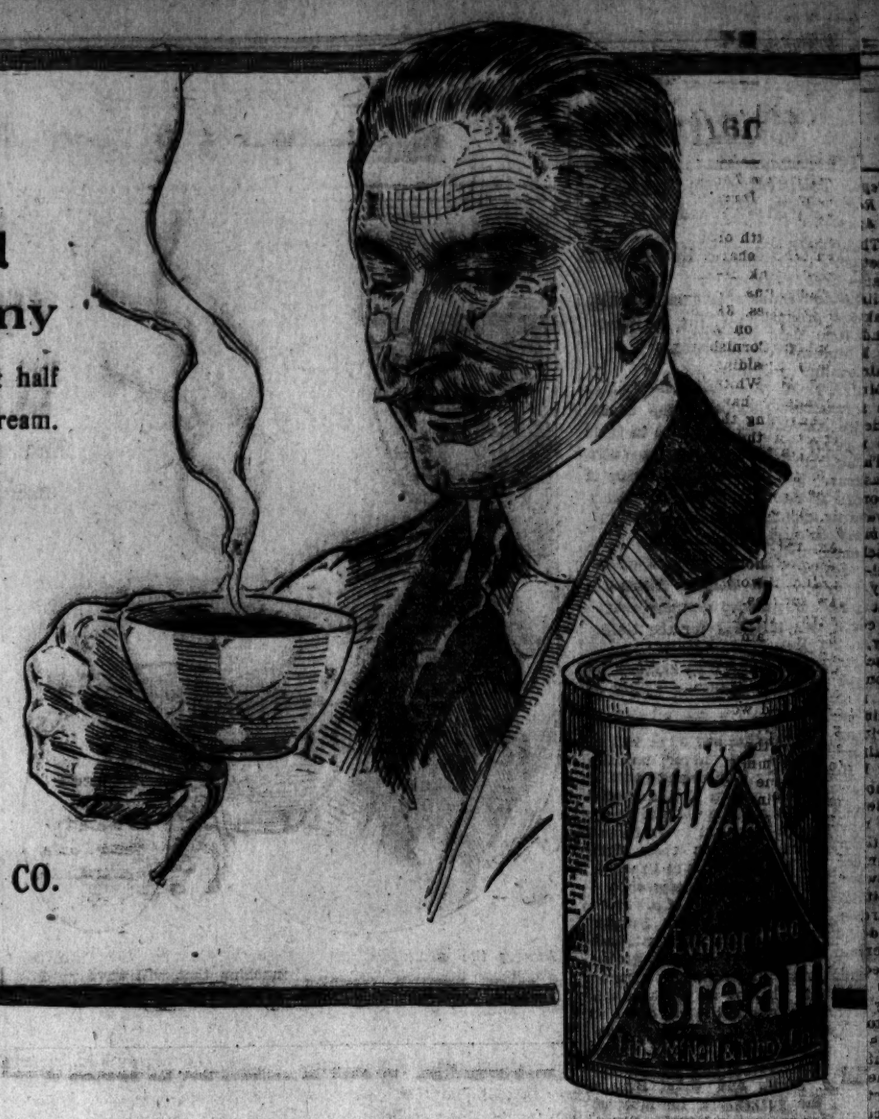

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Chartered Bank General Meeting

(Reprinted from The Money Market Review and Investor's Chronicle, April 17)

The sixty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on the bank's premises, 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on April 9, 1920, Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (the chairman) presiding.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead (one of the managers) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The Chairman said: Is it your pleasure, gentlemen, to take the report as read? ("Agreed.") I have to apologise for the absence of my co-director, Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, today. He is taking a well-deserved holiday after some very arduous work during the past few months. I am sure we all congratulate Mr., or, as he is now, Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, on the honor bestowed upon him by His Majesty the King in recognition of the extraordinarily good work he has done during the war, and also lately as chairman of the Bankers' Clearing House Committee. It is an honor which he has well earned.

Before moving the adoption of the report I would draw your attention to the statement of accounts for the year 1919, which shows that there is now a paid-up capital of £2,000,000 in 100,000 shares of £20 each, and a reserve fund of £2,800,000, which, if the recommendations of the Court of Directors are approved of to-day, will amount to £3,000,000. This may be considered a highly satisfactory position; but, of course, it is always capable of betterment. You will also notice that in nearly every item of the balance sheet there is a marked increase. Current and other accounts we have an increase of nearly £12,000,000; fixed deposits are larger by £2,000,000; acceptances are almost double; loans payable are increased by over 200 percent; and cash in hand and at bankers shows an improved position of about £4,600,000.

The total entries on either side of the balance sheet show an increase of £20,000,000 over the figures for 1918. Looking back over the period of the last sixty years, it is interesting to find that in 1860 the capital of this bank stood at £644,000, and the reserve fund at £5,000. In 1880 the capital had been increased to £800,000, and the reserve fund to £190,000. In 1900 the capital still remained at £800,000, but the reserve fund had increased to £525,000. By 1910 the capital had been increased to £1,200,000, and the reserve fund to £1,600,000. In 1920 the capital stands at £2,000,000, and the reserve at practically £3,000,000. The progress has been steady and consistent, and if we carry on as hitherto on the same cautious and circumspect lines, always alive to the possibilities of fresh business and always desirous of meeting our customers' requirements and of treating old friends with all possible consideration, I have no doubt that in the years to come the business of this bank will extend and the reports will show equally gratifying results.

A PERIOD OF ANXIETY

There is, of course, the possibility of a set-back in trade after the urgent and immediate world-wide demands for raw material and manufactured goods have been met. The political situation all the world over, and especially in Central Europe, is unsettled. High prices of foodstuffs have caused general discontent, and the demands of the wage earners are apparently still unsatisfied, so that the immediate horizon is somewhat gloomy, and the top-heavy prices of raw material, such as cotton, and manufactured goods, are a menace to bankers and to traders alike. We may have troublous times ahead, but, in spite of all, I look forward with confidence to the future if all classes, especially in this country, unite to deal fairly and squarely with each other. Touching the results shown for the past year, I am confident that shareholders will fully appreciate the excellent services rendered by the staff, both at home and abroad, whose loyal and devoted labors have contributed so appreciably to the success we have won. For the managers, especially those at head office, it has been a period of unusual anxiety and harassment. The unprecedented fluctuations in the price of silver and gold have been very remarkable, and the volume of business which fell to the lot of this bank in connection with the financing of exports, raw material, foodstuffs, etc., required for national purposes, has been far above the average, and the demands on the resources of the bank have been at every point far in excess of the ordinary. During 1919 the price of silver rose from 27¾d. per oz. to 79¼d. per oz., a rise of 65.70 percent, and gold, when the restrictions on its movements were withdrawn in the fall of the year, commanded a premium of 43 percent.

EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES

Of course, in other parts of the world, not only in the East, the fluctuations in exchange have been extraordinary. The Hongkong dollar, the Chinese tael, and the Indian rupee have all been jumping about, so that you never know where to catch them. Look at the American exchange, which even today shows that the dollar is worth over 5s., compared with its ordinary value of about 4s. Look at France, where the franc is worth a little over 4d., Germany with a mark worth 1d.—not quite that—and Italy with the lira at 2½d. Of course, Austria is simply unquotable; her current coin is worth less than 1d. I mention these facts to show you the difficulties that exchange bankers have to contend with and the absurdity of people thinking that exchange banking means simply coining money; it is very often the reverse. In addition to this we have other difficulties. There was the uncertainty as to the ultimate standard value of the rupee measured in gold following on the report of the Babington Smith Currency Commission. Further cause of trouble has been the very serious delay in the transmission and receipt of cable messages. In some instances ordinary telegrams between India and the Far East and this country have occupied fourteen days in transmission, and the average has been about seven days. The loss to the mercantile community, including the banks, owing to these deplorable delays, can scarcely be estimated. I am glad to say that within the last few days there has been an improvement, and we are getting messages through more quickly. The report and recommendations of the Currency Commission, to which I have already alluded, have, on the whole, met with general approval. Some of us may have had our views as to the desirability of fixing the standard value of the rupee at a figure somewhat lower than that recommended by the Commission, but the reasons given in the report in favor of the 2s. rupee are fairly convincing. The ultimate decision has been arrived at, I fully believe, with all due and sincere regard for the interests of India as a whole. The most important object in which we bankers are concerned is the stability of the rate of exchange. A fluctuating value causes endless trouble and anxiety, and is a source of speculative and unsound trade. The decision to give the Government of India a free hand in the offer of reverse councils in India is sound, and there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of the Committee in insisting upon the convertibility of the note throughout India and in the free import and export of the precious metals.

DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

The proposal for amalgamating the Presidency banks in India under the title of the Imperial Bank of India is one that has attracted a considerable amount of attention. While regretting the partial disappearance of the individuality of the Presidency banks, it seems to me that the movement for amalgamation is fully justified and is unlikely to be prejudicial to the interests of exchange banks in India, always provided that the present intention of not competing with the exchange banks in their ordinary business of exchange banking is fully and honestly adhered to. The Presidency banks have always been the bankers of the exchange banks. The utmost good feeling and goodwill have prevailed, and I should greatly regret to see any interference with the harmonious working between the Presidency and the exchange banks. I notice that one of the conditions of the setting up of the Imperial Bank is the opening of a large number of sub-branches in various parts of India. Any measure which tends to encourage the development of banking in India, the attracting of deposits from the public at large, and the gradual cessation of the unprofitable system of hoarding can only be for the good of India, both for the individual and for the State. We wish the Imperial Bank a successful career, fully confident that there is ample scope in India, both for the semi-State bank and for the British exchange banks. Mr. J. M. G. Prophit has been elected by the Court of Directors as a member of the board. Mr. Prophit, for many years past, has not only been connected with one of the most important firms in Calcutta, but at one time he was President of the Bank of Bengal, and he has always taken a very keen interest in the development of banking facilities in India, I can confidently recommend his election for your approval.

ADDING TO RESERVES

I need not dwell at length on the recommendations of the directors contained in the report. There can be no doubt whatever that as long as circumstances permit we should add to our reserves. The superannuation fund must also be maintained, and the extra amount ear-marked for premises account is fully justified when we bear in mind the necessity for providing increased accommodation and the opening out of new branches, which entails in many cases the purchases of sites as well as the building of premises. In conclusion I desire to express the thanks of the directors to the staff, both home and foreign, for the splendid manner in which they have worked during the past year. Our appreciation has been marked by the granting of bonuses and of an improved scale of pay to meet the greatly increased cost of living. We know what the strain must have been. We know that the extra time and increased work have been cheerfully given and especially we thank the managers at head office for the unwearied attention they have given to the general management of the bank.

With those remarks I beg to move: "That the report now presented, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted." (Applause.)

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.: I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal put before you by our Chairman.

The Chairman: If any shareholder wishes to make any remarks with regard to the report or to ask any questions, I shall be glad if he would do so now.

Mr. Frederick Tomkinson: Mr. Chairman, I should like to mention, if I may, a point which I had the temerity to bring before you two years ago. It is one which I should like to go forth, and I am rather sorry you did not mention it in your speech. It is that the total dividend of 20¼ p.c. now being paid is not earned only on the capital of £2,000,000, but it is earned on the reserve as well. Consequently, the capital has earned something like 8 p.c. and the reserve about 12 p.c. I think that is about the proportion, and it is well that it should go forth, because not only here but in the colonies and other places we are reproached with paying enormous dividends. It may be within the knowledge of most of you—certainly it is within the knowledge of some of the gentlemen I see on the board—that a bank equal in magnitude and success to our own has lately thought it advisable to capitalise a small portion—£500,000—of its reserves. For my part I think it was a very wise conclusion to come to. The board, I know, were considering it for some time before they finally decided upon the course. I believe our chairman does not quite agree with me. I know it is necessary for a bank to have very large reserves, but you will find that the trend of opinion today is to capitalise some of those reserves, in order not to wrap up the profits, and that a false notion should not get abroad, especially in these ultra-democratic days, of what the proprietors are making.

The Chairman: I purposely did not refer in my speech today to the matter which Mr. Tomkinson has brought to our notice—in regard to the dividend being not only on the capital but also on the reserve—because I pointed that out last year, and I thought you might consider me a bit stale if I repeated some of the remarks which I made on that occasion. As to capitalising reserves, that, of course, is quite the fashion nowadays, and perhaps Mr. Tomkinson thinks we ought not to be out of the fashion. It is a practice that has its merits, but it also has considerable demerits, and before such a policy is adopted here it will require very careful consideration at the hands of the board. That consideration will be given. It has been given in the past, and the proposal has been rejected.

Mr. Robert F. Banks: Mr. Chairman, as the adoption of the report and balance-sheet has been moved and seconded by members of the board, perhaps it would be as well that I, as a shareholder quite unacquainted with any member of the board, should express my appreciation on the way in which the business has evidently been conducted during the past year. I am quite sure it must have been a period of very great anxiety to the members of the board, as well as to the managers and the working staff, and I think that at the annual meeting an independent shareholder should express his appreciation of the services which have been rendered by the board. There can be no doubt that the varying rates of exchange in all parts of the world must have caused the board very great anxiety, and that they have given very thoughtful and careful consideration to the business of this bank. (Hear, hear.) I have very much pleasure in supporting the resolution.

The Chairman: I am very much obliged to the shareholder who has just spoken for his remarks.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I have now to propose: "That a dividend at the rate of 14 p.c. per annum for the half-year ended December 31 last, together with a bonus of 25s. per share, both free of income-tax, be now declared payable on and after the 16th instant."

Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson: I beg to second the resolution.

The Rev. Herbert A. Raynes: I do not wish to oppose the resolution in any way; I only desire to ask whether it would be possible for the dividend warrants to make plainer the amount represented by income-tax. The present form, giving minute calculations—particularly as it is complicated by some consideration given from India itself—makes it very difficult for those of us who are not constantly dealing with finance to know quite how to make the return to the assessor; and if a simpler form could be devised I for one should be grateful.

The Chairman: I think that is a question for our secretary to deal with, and as he is present I have no doubt he will take notice of your wishes and endeavor to meet them.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: The next resolution, which I also beg to propose, is: "That Mr. James Maxwell Grant Prophit be elected a director."

Mr. William Foot Mitchell: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: I now propose that our old friend, Sir Alfred Dent, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director. I am sure we shall pass this resolution unanimously, for Sir Alfred Dent is one of our oldest and best friends. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Duncan Carmichael: I have pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.: I am much obliged to you, gentlemen, for my re-election.

The Chairman: I have also to propose: "That Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director."

Mr. Lewis A. Wallace: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman: My next duty is to call upon shareholders to propose resolutions with regard to increasing the fees of the auditors and their election for the ensuing year, and I have to state that both Mr. David Charles Wilson and Mr. Henry Croughton Knight Stileman present themselves for re-election. I should like to say, with regard to the fees, that they were increased from £500 to £650 in 1913. Since that date our business, as you know, has certainly doubled, and this entails a staff of the auditors' clerks being here for the best part of the year. They are in and out here every month, and I happen to know that the cost of that staff is just about what we pay our auditors, so that they practically have no remuneration for themselves after paying their own staff. I am sure that is not a position which this bank ought to be in, and I therefore suggest that whoever makes the proposition should move that the auditors' remuneration in the future be £1,000 per annum. I only throw that out as a suggestion.

Mr. B. R. Glover: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move: "That the auditors' fees be increased from £650 per annum to £1,000 per annum, with retrospective effect for the past year, to be divided as they may agree."

Mr. Alweyne Turner seconded the motion.

Mr. H. B. Henley: I should like to say that I think the proposition to increase the auditors' fee is a very good and proper one, but to make it retrospective is, in my opinion, a mistake. A year ago I suppose we voted what their remuneration was to be for the year under review, and I do not think we should alter that resolution.

The Chairman: Well, in ordinary cases I should say you are perfectly right, but this is not an ordinary case. As you can see from your report, the business for the past twelve months has increased to the extent of several millions sterling. We did not anticipate, when we fixed the auditors' fees at £650, that they would have at least 50 p.c. more work to do; and, as you know, all salaries in regard to staff have increased even in the last twelve months. The cost of living has increased, and therefore the cost to the auditors has increased, and, although I do not say it is a good precedent—it may be a very bad one—I do hope that, under the circumstances, you will not press your opposition.

The resolution was carried with two dissentients.

Mr. Henley: I have much pleasure in moving:

That Mr. David Charles Wilson and Mr. Henry Croughton Knight Stileman be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year."

Mr. Banks seconded the motion, which was carried nem con.

Mr. Tomkinson: I have much pleasure in moving: "That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their successful management of the bank." I do not think it requires any words from me to emphasise our gratitude to the directors and the management and staff generally. The chairman has already told us of the very arduous time they have had in this abnormal year, and I think we shall all with one accord willingly adopt the resolution which I have moved.

Mr. Robert Smith: I have great pleasure in seconding that. I have compared the balance-sheets for the last six years, and I find that the totals have trebled during that period. There has been an increase of nearly 50 p.c. in the last twelve months, so that I am sure everyone connected with the bank must be very grateful to those who have brought these results about. (Hear, hear.)

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman: I am much obliged to you for the way in which you have moved, seconded, and carried that resolution. I am glad to say that, in spite of all their difficulties, the board and the staff are "still going strong," and we hope that we shall survive all the difficulties which are in front of us during the coming year. I may say that your directors are men who have got their heart and soul in the interests of the bank, and have greatly added, by their wise counsel and advice, to the success of the undertaking. I think the staff have always recognise that, we, as directors on our side, recognise that the staff have done uncommonly well, and that a vote of thanks such as you have just accorded to them will greatly hearten them during the coming year. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

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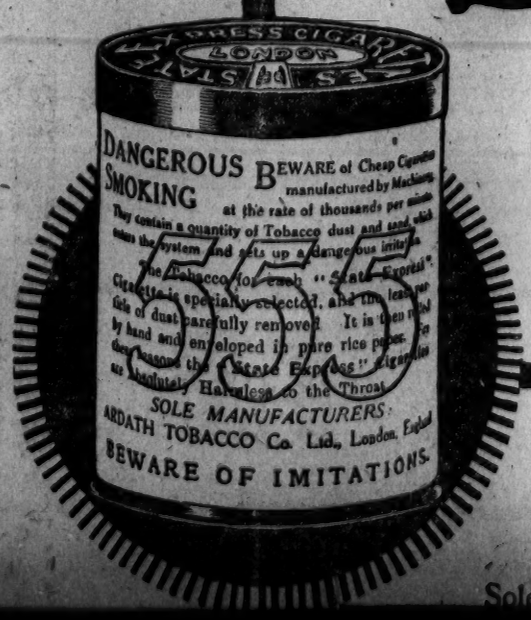
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AMERICANS FIGHT TURKS AT AINTAB

Relief Workers Forced To Fire In Self-Defense, Agent Boyd Says

THEIR FLAG TORN DOWN

Escaped To Aleppo With Troops—Wiping Out Of French Confirmed

Bierut, April 24 (Via London).—After fighting the Turks for eighteen days the American relief workers at Aintab escaped to Aleppo with the French reserve column, and are now there with the American refugees from Urfa, who escaped under Turkish escort over territory which the French troops have been unable to cover for months.

John H. Boyd, relief chief of the Aintab zone, who, through a Moslem courier on April 8, sent an appeal for help, saying that the Americans were besieged and could hold off the Turks only a few more days, is now in Beirut on his way to Constantinople. The Aintab workers now in Aleppo are Loretta Bizley of Chicago; Elizabeth Harris, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Elizabeth Kelly, Cleveland, Ohio, and Frank Piers, Ann Arbor, Mich.

American missionaries and a member of the American Committee for Relief of the Near East left Aintab for Urfa to guard the orphanages there.

The Americans at Aintab were neutral until attacked by the Turks for three days, beginning April 1. The American flag was torn down twice, Mr. Boyd reports. Then the Americans were forced to shoot the attacking Turks to save their own lives. Mr. Boyd says that there is no question that unless the Americans had fought they would have perished.

The fighting during the seige was sniping, except at night, when the Turks en masse attacked the Armenian quarter and were repulsed with heavy losses. Mr. Boyd says that 35,000 shells were fired in one night.

Both Armenians and Turks were well armed and had ammunition. The Armenians manufactured three cannons, reloaded their own shells and made daily thirty-five grenades. The Americans attribute the success of the Armenians to this resourcefulness.

The French relief column, sent after a personal appeal to the American Consul-General at Beirut, arrived on April 1, surrounded the city and bombarded the Turkish quarter. Sporadic fighting continued until half the troops retired. During the early fighting the Americans evacuated one of the orphanages, but the Turks were expelled on the arrival of the French. Mr. Boyd estimates the dead Turks at 500 and the Armenians at forty.

The Americans and Armenians were eating but one meal a day when the French arrived. The French gave more arms to the Armenians. The Americans from Urfa reported a shortage of food, saying that this was the big reason for fleeing from the cities. The beleagured French garrison of 400, near Urfa, was wiped out.

There is no news from the Americans in Mardin, Diarbeker and Hadjin. New massacres are reported from Marash. Robert Decaix, secretary to General Gouraud, reports that the situation in Cilicia, however, is better from a military and political point of view. Seven Turkish Nationalists came to Beirut to see General Gouraud with a view to smoothing things over in Cilicia. The conversations were reported to have been amiable but indefinite as to agreements. The Turks promised to exercise their influence with Mustapha Kemel.

CONFIRM SLAYING FRENCH

Aleppo, Syria, April 21 (Associated Press)—Dr. Robert A. Lambert, Director of the American Near East Relief Committee in Syria, has just reached here from Urfa, in the Northwestern part of Mesopotamia, accompanied by Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Miss Mary Louise Law, Colin Clements and a Britisher, Garnet Woodward. The other Christians including the remaining Americans, in Urfa are reported to be safe.

The entire French Garrison of 300, who evacuated Urfa, were all killed on the way to Djerblous.

Aintab has been surrounded since April 16, by 8,000 French troops. Quiet prevails there.

Armenian Girl Bears Turkish Tattoo

Miss Narges Avakian.

Doomed to bear the markings of a Turkish war prisoner, Miss Marges Avakian, an Armenian girl, arrived in New York recently after a miraculous escape from Turkish bondage and a series of thrilling adventures. With her father and mother she was taken prisoner by the Turkish forces, who ruthlessly slew her parents after putting them to many tortures. Miss Avakian was taken to a city far away from her home and mercilessly tattooed with distinctive markings. One signifies that she is a prisoner, another that she is a Christian and not to be married into a Turkish family. Miss Avakian is shown as she arrived in New York aboard the steamship Pannonia.

BRITISH PREMIER AND 2 NEWSMEN

Correspondent For Berlin Was Consoled Unawares By The Premier's Daughter

BOUGHT GERMAN NOVEL

San Remo Peace Conference Yarn Adds A Sidelight On News-Getting

Berlin, April 27.—"How I failed to get an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, but found consolation in seeing the Premier's daughter purchase a German novel" is the subject of an amusing story from San Remo by the special correspondent of the Berliner Mittags-zeitung. After lurking in a hotel lobby for some time, the correspondent sees his intended victim approaching. He thus describes him:

"Mr. Lloyd George is wearing a cutaway coat, with a top hat, under which the white locks pour forth. He looks very smart and in high spirits. With him is his daughter Megan, a pert young lady.

"I say to myself that if I were an American I would simply get up and approach the Premier. My muscles are beginning to obey my will, when suddenly an American colleague sitting near jumps up, makes three long strides toward Mr. Lloyd George, and, still with pipe in mouth, says, 'Well, sir'—

"Mr. Lloyd George assures him that San Remo is a very beautiful place, taps with his stick in the soft carpet, and turns quickly round with a 'Well, good-by,' to the American, who shrugs his shoulders and returns to his seat."

The correspondent had previously sent his card to Lord Riddell, who was in Paris acting as press intermediary, and who now comes on the scene and asks the journalist what he wants. He receives the reply. To speak to Mr. Lloyd George."

"Impossible," answers Riddell: the whole world wants Lloyd George to speak; there is a whole houseful of Americans here waiting to interview him. How can he receive a German? Impossible. You know, I haven't got Lloyd George in my pocket, but here is yesterday's communique."

The correspondent records how he told Lord Riddell that this was already in Berlin, and concludes his story:

"Not in a very rosy mood I go into town for luncheon; there are great ladies on the way, and suddenly I discover Miss Megan. She goes into a bookshop; she speaks English, and the shopman only Italian, so Megan just examines the various collections, and chooses a French, an English and—a German book. I am again in good humor. Mr. Lloyd George's daughter buys a German novel at the San Remo Peace Conference.

"If I were only an American correspondent—but I need not tell the German public what a yarn an American journalist would have spun about this most important event."

Parenthetically, this vivacious German pressman remarks: "Miss Megan, as a matter of fact, speaks really good German. Once upon a time, before the war, Lloyd George complained of what a lot of money his daughter's German lessons cost him."

HEADACHE FOR DAYS

A Sign of Distressed Nerves.

There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery than nervous, neuralgic, or sick headaches. Only those who have endured suffering for days at a stretch realise the agony of the victims. Light and noise increase the pain; food is unthought of, for it only adds to the distress. When the attack is on there is little to be done until it passes away. This may mean hours, or it may mean days.

Nearly every victim of headache suffers from thin blood, also weak nerves, the latter being the result of the former. The most successful treatment therefore, for headaches is a remedy that will rebuild the blood so that it can nourish the starved nerves.

This process of strengthening thin blood and weak nerves is being accomplished on all sides by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills contain the elements that make new blood; and as the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, Dr. Williams' pink pills have been found invaluable in a wide range of diseases of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, after-effects of influenza, neuralgia and neurasthenia or nervous breakdown.

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Proving It

A Class in French at a co-ed college was orally translating a story about a cow from French into English.

One girl persistently called the cow "he" a number of times, until the professor stopped her short and said: "He is she, miss; we milk her in the next sentence."

Lecture On Harriet B. Stowe Forbidden In Southern School

.Danville, Va., April 27.—All because of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and whose name is anathema to many Southerners, the faculty of Chatham Episcopal Institute, a girl's finishing school, has resigned, and the Trustees have been called to meet Thursday, to take action on the matter.

The trouble started a few days ago, when it was announced that a lecturer would speak to the student body on Mrs. Stowe's book. When the Rev. C. O. Pruden, President of the School, and Rector of the Episcopal Church, heard of it, he put down his foot, and with it a veto. Miss Eliza Willis, Principal of the institute, took up the matter, and spoke with emphasis, and the rector assumed an unyielding stand, and when the faculty heard of Dr. Pruden's stand, they had an interview with him, and seeing no chance for the lecture they resigned. The President accepted the resignations without hesitation, making them effective the last day of this month.

In the meantime, word reached Bishop Tucker of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, and he sought to bring about a conciliation. He obtained from Dr. Pruden an apology so far as the character of his words was concerned, but the faculty, it is said, still demanded that the lecture be given, taking the stand that it was only prejudice that stood in the way.

Dr. Pruden has obtained another faculty on short notice and is prepared to go on unless the trustees on Thursday give a vote of lack of confidence. This is not expected for the Minister, who is a member of a widely known Virginia family, has been largely commended for his stand. The view he takes is that the Institute is allied by its traditions with southern ideals.

It is also explained that the faculty is composed of women graduates of northern colleges. Miss Willis, it is understood, will complete the present school year.

But Not Sure

Dinah was a product of New Orleans, a big, plump "yaller gal," who could cook the finest dinner for miles around. One day a new butler appeared upon the scene and Dinah's mistress noticed that she took a great interest in the man. At last her mistress could stand her curiosity no longer and asked:

"Dinah, do you know that new man?"

Dinah took another long and scrutinising look and then slowly and reminiscently replied:

"Well, I dunno, Miss Alice; but I think he was ma fust husband."

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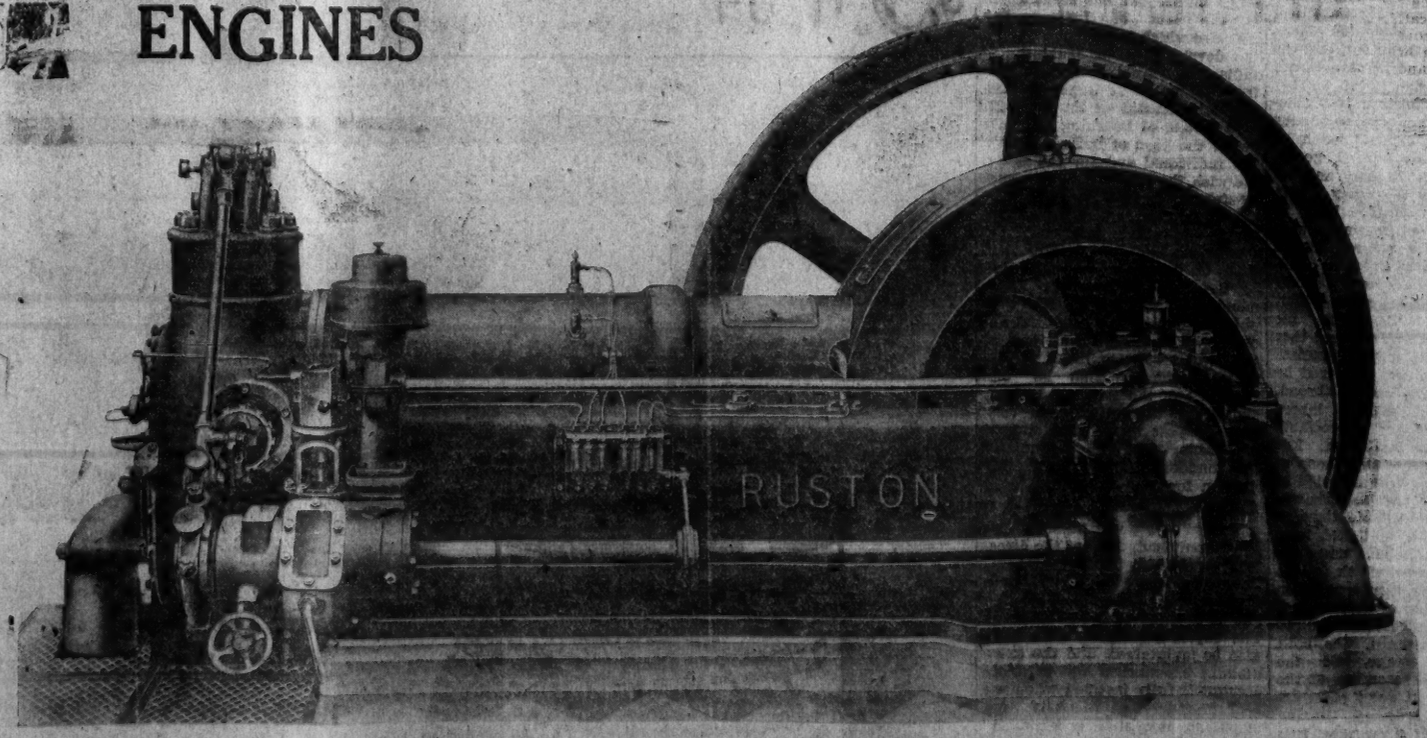

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Co-Educational School In Danger Of Becoming A Matrimonial Bureau

Such Is The Opinion Of Dr. James R. Angell, Head Of The Carnegie Corporation—Women Lower Man's Scholarship

New York, April 27.—Co-education, college athletics and other subjects that are secular rather than academic will be brought to the attention of school authorities from a new angle through the Carnegie Corporation, whose new President and chief executive officer, Dr. James Rowland Angell, holds strong original views on the mental and physical training of the young. The corporation supervises the Carnegie benefactions. It was founded by Mr. Carnegie and he remained its President until his death.

Dr. Angell, his first successor, brings to the work, which he will assume on July 1, long experience as an educator. Psychology has been his specialty in recent years. His writings on it are standard. In 1914 he was exchange professor from the United States in Sorbonne University, Paris. Within the last few years he has been discussed for the Presidency of Johns Hopkins, Princeton and Dartmouth, and of the University of Michigan, of which his father, Dr. James Burrill Angell, was for many years President, besides going to China as Minister and serving on various international commissions.

BETTER OFF APART

In 1917, when Dr. James Rowland Angell wished to serve the country, President Wilson took him from the University of Chicago, where he had been dean of the faculty, and assigned him to the Adjutant General's office in Washington to have charge of the classification of personnel in the army, and also appointed him member of the psychological committee of the National Research Council, of which he became chairman last July, continuing meanwhile his work as advisory member of the Committee on Education and Special Training.

Although always and now in favor of the higher education of women, Dr. Angell came to the conclusion, long in advance of other educators, that separate schools should be maintained for many young men and young women, because the co-educational university seemed in danger of becoming a matrimonial bureau or a clearing house for flirtation. He wrote an article for the Popular Science Monthly in which, after tracing the wonderful growth of co-educational institutions between 1890 and 1900 in the Central and Western States, he noted marked reaction from the early enthusiasm, due to unsatisfactory results.

A DANGEROUS PLACE

In this view, which he has never retracted, women in such institutions exercise repressive influence upon the spirit of research; the system has a baleful effect on social and educational standards; it suppresses freedom of expression in the class-room; it leads to the violation of reasonable social proprieties; and women lower man's scholarship.

Admitting that young college people will flirt, whether in the same institution or not, and that valuable training might be assured for such of the young as had been brought up together from their earliest school days, Dr. Angell reported anxiety among the managers of co-educational institutions over the experiment of associating for the first two years in college sentimental young women and susceptible young men.

"It is a safe assertion," he said, "that many young men and women would be better off in colleges of some other variety. Experience certainly suggests that a co-educational university is a dangerous place to send young women brought up in schools for boys and girls severally. The sending of certain girls to such co-educational institutions without providing for guardianship of any kind is often in the highest degree reprehensible."

COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Dr. Angell's attitude toward college athletics, as expressed in a recent letter, is so favorable that he regards physical education an essential part of the obligation of a college; but he would encourage such training on the basis of the work in the army camps, and by the elimination of the professional trainer of the type who makes the game superior to the college.

"I believe," he wrote, "professionalism consists of a spirit and of a point of view. Men who play for motives other than love of the game, men to whom victory, however won, is the controlling end, are men already on the road to professionalism, men who have in some measure sacrificed their amateurism.

"I believe a good deal of the training of athletic teams, particularly in football, has been grossly objectionable in overworking boys whose primary obligation is to the academic aims of the college. The result has been that the boy has done neither job well—has been too exhausted to study and too much disturbed at his class deficiencies to put his whole spirit into the games.

THE HIGH-PRICED COACH

"As part of a system, however, excellent certain individual representatives of the caste, I believe the high-priced temporary coach is inimical to the development of a permanently high tone in the athletic affairs of a college, because of the relatively selfish interest of the coach in a winning team, and from his relatively ephemeral interest in the good repute of the college.

"If education has character as one of its main objectives, as we are fond of saying, let us recognise that no single member of the family is so likely to contribute a deep and lasting influence to the college generation as the head of the athletic department. It is a career which has not existed hitherto in sufficient quantity to have attracted into it many able men; but once recognised as a legitimate, respected and well paid profession it would speedily enlist abundant competent candidates. It is not impossible that college endowments could be raised and expended as profitably for such purposes as for some of the other interests which the college now fosters.

"I do not believe there is any obligation on the part of the college to furnish the general public with substitutes for the circus, the prizefight and the gladiatorial combat.

Willie's Dark Future

"Reggie," said her husband's wife, "I don't believe you have smoked one of those lovely cigars I gave you last Christmas."

"No, my dear, I haven't," replied the wife's husband. "As a matter of fact, I intend to keep them until our little Willie grows up and wants to learn to smoke."

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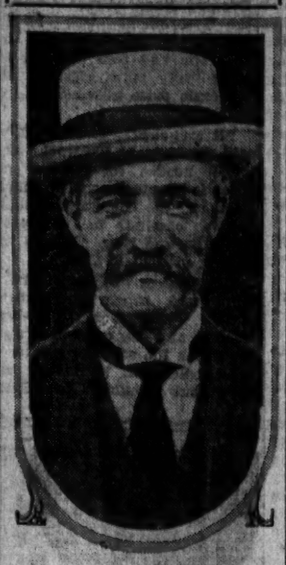
U.S. Faces Timber Famine, Says Pinchot



Gifford Pinchot, former head of the Federal Forest Service and at present State Commissioner of Forestry for Pennsylvania, predicts the exhaustion of the country's raw timber within fifty years. Mr. Pinchot declared that for many years American forests have been cut three times their annual growth with virtually no provision for regrowth on the cut-over land.

ITALIANS CRITICISE NITTI

Bitter Press Comment On Acceptance Of Wilson Fiume Plan

Rome, April 27.—The report from San Remo that Premier Nitti was disposed to accept the solution of the Adriatic question suggested by President Wilson, in the memorandum of December 9, 1918, has caused great dissatisfaction throughout the country. The Giornale d'Italia says:

"We will not use strong words, it is useless in moments of such bitterness. But we must still note the strange action of a Government which accepts today what it declared absolutely inacceptable a few months ago. The echo has not yet died away of what Scialoia said at the Senate Chamber, immediately after having received the memorandum. The Minister of Foreign Affairs then declared that three points had to be guaranteed: First the Italianity of Fiume; second the protection of the Italians of Dalmatia, and third the security of the Adriatic. How can the Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs justify the acceptance of the American, English and French proposal of December 8? It is a mystery we cannot solve."

The Tempo, commenting on the probable solution of the Adriatic problem, says:

"It seems that Italy will have to bow her head to the will of the American President, recognising the establishment of a Buffer State, which by the Declaration of Italian and Jugo-Slav Politicians alike will be a continual source of discord between us and our Adriatic neighbors. Our only reason for not giving way to discouragement, is that the edifice, built by the Supreme Council on sandy soil will not resist the violent onslaught of Historical and Ethnical rights which it thought it could crush with impunity. There is a Nemesis in history by which injustices perpetrated under the stimulus of avid thirst for dominion inexorably fall back upon those who have conceived and actuated them."

The Messagaero says:

"The danger of leaving the Adriatic problem to be discussed after an accord has been reached on German and Eastern questions, is that Italy will not be able to retain the power she now possesses so long as her Allies need her vote on questions which vitally interest them."

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$25,000,000 FOR NAVAL AVIATION

Senate Adds $9,000,000 To House Total In Appropriations Of $464,000,000

PACIFIC NEEDS A FACTOR

System Of Voluntary Naval Training For Civilians In The Measure

Washington, April 27.—Passing on appropriations with record-breaking rapidity, the Senate late today virtually completed consideration of the annual Naval Appropriation bill.

Within eighty minutes and practically without debate, appropriations of $464,891,000 were approved, as compared to $424,500,000 authorised by the House. With the exception of one minor item, the bill was made ready for passage tomorrow.

There was no discussion of the building program, for which appropriations were increased from $48,000,000 to $52,000,000 in order to expedite completion of the three-year program authorised in 1916.

As fast as the Reading Clerk could read the bill the Senate voted its approval of items carrying millions of dollars, including an increase from the House appropriation of $15,876,000 to $25,000,000 for naval aviation and an initial appropriation of $1,000,000 for a new naval base on San Francisco bay.

The only discussion came on the naval aviation and San Francisco Bay base items. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader, and Chairman Page of the Naval Committee, emphasised the necessity for increasing naval defense on the Western coast.

"If danger is coming, it is coming there," declared Senator Lodge. "The defense of the nation is not a subject for economy. It's false economy to cut down money for the naval defense. It is most important for protection of the country. To cut is wanton extravagance. It is inviting disaster."

Hawaii, Mr. Lodge added, is the American "outpost in the Pacific." "The Pacific Coast," he continued, "needs naval defense more than the Atlantic at this time, and it needs it now. We should strengthen the fleet and all appurtenances there. Also Pearl Harbor is very important."

A system of voluntary naval training for civilians was adopted, being much like the voluntary training provision of the Army Reorganisation bill. It authorises the Secretary of the Navy to establish Summer schools where youths of 16 to 20 years may be training. After this they are enrolled as naval reserves. Senator Swanson said it had been estimated by the Navy Department that 5,000 young men could be trained yearly.

A new item of $200,000 for the Newport torpedo station was adopted, as was another preliminary appropriation of $300,000 for a dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard.

Increased appropriations included: Yerba Burena, Cal., training station, $125,000 to $250,000; Pearl Harbor station, $890,000 to $1,000,000; Great Lakes training station, $500,000 to $600,000; Norfolk Navy Yard, $220,000 to $550,000; Rhode Island station, $250,000 to $300,000.

The committee increase of naval reserve force from 50,000 to 500,000 was approved, with a provision authorising assistance for the State naval militia which would become part of the federal naval reserve force.

New items for the Pacific coast added by the Senate included $1,050,000 for a fuel oil storage plant at Puget Sound, and $1,000,000 for a similar plant at Pearl Harbor; $500,000 for a submarine base at San Pedro, and $100,000 for a submarine and destroyer base at Port Angeles, Wash.

An amendment by Senator Calder, Republican, of New York, was adopted, giving six month's pay to widows, children or other dependents of officers and men in the navy or marine corps dying from wounds or disease.

What Allies May End In Turkey

Peddling foodstuffs amid the filth and mud of Constantinople streets is one of the health menaces which the Allied Missions propose to do away with. Incidents similar to the one shown in the picture of a peddler cutting the vegetables and letting them lie on the dirty streets are frequently seen in Constantinople.

SIZE OF UNIVERSE STIRS SCIENTISTS

National Academy Hears Arguments For One Large Unit And Million 'Islands'

Washington, April 26.—Whether there is one great universe, perhaps ten times as large as commonly believed, or a million "island" universes similar to that of which the earth is a part, was discussed at tonight's session of the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Heber D. Curtis of Lick Observatory, California, defended the old idea that the Milky Way contained practically all the stars, the planetary and diffused nebulae and the star clusters. Dr. Curtis said such a universe was "relatively small," being less than 30,000 light years in diameter and not more than 3,000 light years in thickness. He reminded his hearers, however, that light travels 186,000 miles a second.

Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, advanced the theory of a galaxy of stars ten or more times larger than the Milky Way. Beyond this galaxy, he declared there undoubtedly are innumerable other universes, the only traces of which appear as dim star clusters through the telescope.

Another discussion concerned twins in the human family. Dr. Charles B. Davenport of the Carnegie Institution presented a study showing that about 1.1 percent of human births were plural, and that twins are especially apt to occur in families of which the mother or father, or both have close blood relatives who were twins.

Coincident with the opening of the Academy's sessions Dr. Charles D. Walcott, the President, announced the plans of the society for the erection in Washington of a national headquarters to cost approximately $1,500,000. The building will be located in Potomac Park, near the Lincoln Memorial. The fund was donated by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

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Invokes Old Law To Further Peace

Nicholas Murray Butler Points To Act Passed During The Civil War

Grand Rapids, Mich. April 26.—Nicholas Murray Butler spoke here today at a Grant's birthday gathering of the Lincoln Club, dealing wholly with America's foreign relations. He outlined very positive views as to America's foreign policy and directed attention to the apparently forgotten fact that in the midst of the Civil War Congress authorised the President to call the nations of the world to a conference to find "ways and means for substituting justice for force," and appropriated money for the expense.

This act remained a law, Dr. Butler said, and might have been used during or after the World War, possibly changing that war's course. It would have been certain to change the history of the year after the war, but not once had that law been referred to in the Senate debates.

Speculation was general among Dr. Butler's hearers as to the possible use of this law in case a Republican President follows Mr. Wilson.

"The greatest civil achievement of President Grant," said Mr. Butler, "was in connection with American foreign policy. The settlement on the highest lines of the Alabama claims against Great Britain by the establishment of the award of the international arbitration tribunal at Geneva, the successful handling of the delicate negotiations in relation to Cuba, stand out as really great achievements in American diplomatic and political history.

"The negotiation and the subsequent discussion of the treaty of peace at Paris, the long debates in the Senate, on the platform, and in the public press, have greatly confused not only the American people but the people of other nations as to what is America's foreign policy, what are the principles upon which it is built and what are the aims toward which it is directed. There have been heard many sharply conflicting voices of apparent authority and obvious conviction. No one of these conflicting voices has ever been able to carry with it the consent of the people of the United States, and therefore it is to none of these that we are to look for an answer to the question, what is American foreign policy?

The answer to that question will be found in an examination of those official documents and public statements by successive Presidents and Secretaries of State to which public opinion has given assent. Not every declaration, even when officially made by a President or a Secretary of State, is full expressive of the mind and purpose of the nation. That to which the people assent is the established policy, and there are certain principles and purposes of foreign policy to which the American people have plainly assented.

"Public memory is notoriously short, but it is difficult to believe that the American people or the world has forgotten the important action taken by them. The Sixty-fourth Congress, after two years of war, authorised the President to invite the nations of the world to an international conference, for the purpose of agreeing upon ways and means to substitute justice for force in the settlement of international differences, as well as to bring about a reduction in those military and naval armaments under the cost of which the world was staggering. A substantial appropriation was made to meet the cost of such a conference as the President might call. This act remains upon the statute books and is the law of the United States at this moment.

MADE £60,000,000 IN WOOL

British Government Admits Large Profits In Resale

London, April 16.—It is estimated by some woolen spinners that the British Government made £60,000,000 from the sale of Australian wool last year and thus far in 1920. Replying to charges that both the Government and the Yorkshire spinners had made excessive profits, Sir Arthur Goldfinch, Chairman of the Wool Council of the Ministry of Munitions, told a representative of The Evening Standard that it was true the Government was reselling merino and crossbred wool from Australia and New Zealand at a price "very much higher" than the basic price at which it was purchased.

"It was clearly understood," he said, "that when the wool was no longer needed for military purposes it should be sold at market rates and the dominions should receive one-half of the profit. Australia and New Zealand are clearly entitled to this.

"The rise in wool is confined to the more expensive qualities, merino and fine cross-bred. Medium and low cross-bred wools are about the same price as in 1916, calculated in British currency, but calculated in United States, Dutch and Scandinavian currency the prices for such classes of wool are considerably cheaper than they were during the war, and almost the same as they were six years ago.

"There has been a great run on the finer classes of wool, which are now being consumed more rapidly than they are grown, and a great rise in price was natural and almost inevitable."

Yorkshire spinners say that they simply could not help making profits. "A spinner has nothing to do in these days but sit still," said one, "and money rains into his lap.

A trade correspondent of The Times asserts that prices have been rushed up by the demand from the continent. The bulk of the woolen cloth and a large proportion of the worsted, it is stated, are going to Germany through the three Scandinavian countries.

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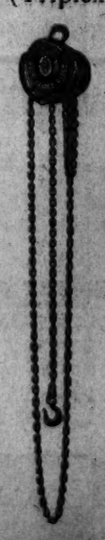

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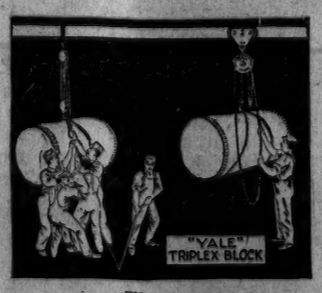

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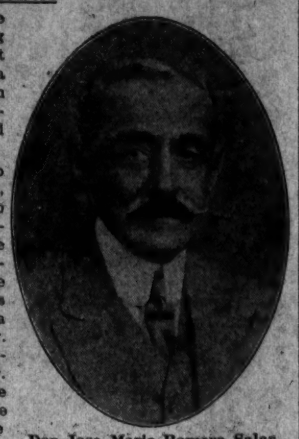
Jose Maria Romero Salas Noted Figure In Philippines Returning Home After Visit

The natural link between the Philippines and China is being greatly strengthened by the visit to Shanghai of Don Jose Maria Romero Salas, the well-known President of the Manila Newspapers Association, and editor and sole owner of El Mercantil.



Don Jose Maria Romero Salas

Mr. Romero Salas has come to Shanghai primarily for his health, but one of his intentions is to promote the trade between Shanghai, which he describes as the gateway of China, and the Philippines. In his opinion the future trade prospects are very bright, as the two countries are enjoying a very enviable state of prosperity.

Speaking of the American administration of the Islands, Mr. Salas is most optimistic. The people, thanks to the just and able government, are responding to the methods of the West in a way, which even to him who has always been sanguine, is quite remarkable. To quote his own words:

"The whole outlook on life of the Filipino is so utterly different from that of the American; the Filipino's heart governs his head, and if in the past he has failed to appreciate the new institutions and enlightened ideas which are permeating the country, he is certainly realising their value at the present time, when through their medium, the commerce of the country has so vastly increased in value."

POLICY IS SOUND

Mr. Salas is convinced of the soundness of the United States' policy, and cites repeatedly its obvious effect on the quality, quantity and export value of the country's products. The United States has provided a huge and eager market for all Philippine products, which are not placed at a disadvantage in competition with the home manufacturers. The particular exports which are expected greatly to increase are: tobacco, rice, hemp and copra, for the production of which the country's resources are almost boundless.

Mr. Salas is a well-preserved man of 66 years of age, but who has not the appearance of more than 50. His health which has been impaired by 33 years of almost continuous residence in the Philippines, has greatly benefited by the trip.

BORN IN SPAIN

A Spaniard by birth, Mr. Salas holds several much coveted Spanish orders, among them the Gran Cruz del Merito Militar. He is also a Caballero de la Encomienda de Isabel la Catelica. He has won renown for himself as a journalist and essayist.

The father of a large family, eighteen in number, he can boast that all the sons are holding good positions; among them are a businessman, doctor, journalist, sailor and professor. One of his daughters, of whom there are seven, is with him in Shanghai, a vivacious and charming young lady of about 22 years of age. Having seen many cities in all parts of the world, she expresses the opinion that Shanghai is delightful, and wishes that her stay were longer.

Mr. and Miss Salas return to Manila by the Fushimi Maru today.

Correspondence

THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: Americans in the Orient naturally hope that the next President of the United States will be a man with broad enough sympathies to be actively interested in our relations with this part of the world. This means that he must have what is now popularly called "the international mind." Those eastern nations are emerging from age long seclusion. They need the sympathetic aid of more advanced nations in order to not only take their place in the modern world, but also that they may not become a menace to the life of other nations.

It is slowly growing into national consciousness that no nation can live unto itself. The very health of the people, their moral standards, as well as their business activities depend upon right relations with one another. Myopia is almost a fatal disease when it is found in the leaders of such a nation as America. Her leaders must not only become far-sighted but even they must teach the home people to use the telescope. The very life of our nation depends upon developing a policy which will include the world. We have become perhaps the greatest, at least, the richest nation. That means we must take our place literally as a world power—or decay fatal die. There is no disease as fatal as the dry rot of selfishness.

Of the three candidates now before the American people who seem to be leading all other applicants for the White House Hiram Johnson seems to have the least of a world vision. He made a great governor for California. He was a champion of justice. He believed that the people ought to be the dictators of policy. He delivered the state from the "invisible government" which the railroads had obtained.

Then he went into the Senate. His impatience with injustice made him still more impatient over war injustices toward our loved land. He thought of America first. When the League of Nations became an issue he was amongst the "irreconcilables." He undoubtedly did valuable service in bringing to light certain un-American features in the League, but his narrowness, his provincialism appeared when he would have swept aside the whole League and kept America insulated. In this day when it is inevitable that America must take her part in world reconstruction it does not seem to us that Hiram Johnson is the man to put at the helm.

General Wood has had more of an international experience. He has lived in Cuba and in the Philippines. Away from American soil he has had to deal with other nations. He has expressed himself in his platform something after the following fashion: "I want a strong but not quarrelsome foreign policy; tolerant, seeking peace but protecting Americans and the interests of Americans wherever they are residing, providing they are living within the law of the land of their residence.

"I approve of the League of Nations with Senate reservations—reservations which thoroughly Americanise it and leave America absolutely free and untrammeled to follow the only mandate she will ever accept—the mandate of American public opinion, the will of the American people."

We could wish that there was a bit more thought of the burden America must bear for weaker nations, a burden she must bear if she herself is to grow larger. The world has become small and nations must live together, do business with one another, yield courtesies to one another. Under such conditions can any nation keep herself "absolutely free and untrammeled"? General Wood has spent some years of his life creating and developing new governments and social systems, but always under American principles and in harmony with American institutions. Has he a mind large enough to consider what America might gain from an unprejudiced study of institutions held dear by other nations?

Herbert Hoover has worked with nations and nations have shown their confidence in his administration of trusts. He has carried to this task a mind trained in American institutions and talents for business based upon American standards. "This issue," he says in one place, "is whether, with moral reservations protecting our position, we should join the forces of the world to reduce the dangers around us; or whether we will, by a pretence of insularity that we do not possess, sit by in the face of growing armies, navies, national antagonisms, or, in reverse, the spread of Bolshevism through much of the world. This would be the defeat of the very hopes for which our sons were sacrificed in this war.

"Entirely aside from this moral idealism of the League and the danger to our ultimate peace, the solution of our domestic problems, ... is dependent upon stability abroad and upon access to the world's markets which today are being endangered by discrimination against us through our inability to exercise our veto through the Treaty."

So Mr. Hoover seems to think that we cannot have the right kind of Americanism unless we have the right kind of international co-operation in a League of Nations. Studying such utterances as we have quoted above, it seems to us that Mr. Hoover has more nearly the "international mind" that is needed today in American government and life. He has shown himself always capable in the management of public affairs and we would not be sorry to see him our next President.

Yours truly,
ELLIOTT I. OSGOOD,
Chuchow, Anhwei, May 28, 1920.

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: With reference to your article on page 16 of THE CHINA PRESS of yesterday's date, in connection with the arrival in San Francisco of the Shanghai delegates to the Foreign Trade Convention my directors desire me to call your attention to the statement made as to this company being "An American concern incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinance."

I am directed to point out that The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., is purely a British Company, and has been so from its inception; the Directorate, with a few exceptions, having been composed of British subjects only.

Will you, therefore, be good enough to correct the statement in question, in your next issue. Yours faithfully,

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

May 29, 1920.

[Editor's note: The error referred to occurred towards the end of a lengthy article from a San Francisco paper, which evidently meant to refer to Capt. H. E. Morton as an American who had been forced by the British Order in Council to resign his management of a British company, but actually called it an American company incorporated under British law. We of course regret not having detected the error before publication.]

RUSSIAN OFFICERS EXTEND THANKS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: The officers of the Russian Army and Fleet wish to express their great appreciation of every effort put forth to further the success of the concert and ball given last night for their benefit.

With so many loyal coadjutors it is difficult to enumerate the names of special patrons, but particular thanks must be given to the Baroness Bistram, with whom the idea of yesterday evening's benefit originated and whose untiring efforts did much to ensure its brilliant consummation.

Other ladies prominent in advancing the cause were Mrs. L. Straetmans, Mrs. W. Avery, Mrs. C. H. Bleuler, Mrs. N. Ivanoff and Mrs. G. Synnerberg.

Grateful thanks are due to Baron Bistram, Mr. Tisseau Mr. S. W. Wolfe, Mr. G. Sihlisler and Mr. P. Selivanoff, to the management of the French Club for the use of its beautiful building, to the artists who donated their services for the entertainment, to the business firms who made generous contributions to the public who were present and to each and every one participating in the fete.

The success attained and the considerable sum raised made it possible to establish a special relief fund out of which adequate help will be rendered to Russian officers who are stranded in Shanghai without any means of existance.—We are, yours truly,

General N. MARINICH,
Rear Admiral KOVALENSKY,
Rear Admiral JIMIREFF,
Colonel DUCIMITIERE.

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SHE THINKS GOD HAS FORGOT HER

The Oldest Woman In Illinois Has Lived More Than A Century

Springfield, Ill., April 24.—The oldest woman in Illinois, who says "God has forgotten I'm here," has celebrated her birthday.

She is Mrs. Mary Antoinette Smith, No. 214 North 14th Street. On April 18 she will be 108 years old. Confined to her bed for years because of infirmities of age, she hopes that this will be her last birthday. She regards death as a thing to be desired. And she prays that her remaining days on earth are few.

Mrs. Smith, was born on the Island of Maderia in 1812. In 1847 her people, the Alves family, Portuguese, were obliged to leave Maderia and go into exile during the persecution of the Portuguese, who had taken up the Presbyterian beliefs.

Her mother, Mrs. Maria Joaquina Alves, before their exile, was thrown in jail because of her religious beliefs, charged with "apostasy, heresy and blasphemy," found guilty on the latter charge and condemned to die. English residents of the island appeared to Queen Victoria of England, who in turn took the matter up with Queen Donna Maria of Portugal and the sentence was commuted to a fine.

For failure to pay the fine Mrs. Alves was kept in prison for twenty-three months. When she was released the family fled to the Island of Trinidad, remaining their for two years and then removing to New York with a band of other exiles under the protection of missionaries. Four months later the family left New York, coming to Illinois, where they made their home in Jacksonville.

Mrs. Smith is the oldest member of what is probably the oldest family in the United States. Five living members of the Alves family, ranging from 108 to eighty years old, total in age 454 years, an average of nearly ninety-one years.

The "baby" of the family, John Alves of Salt Lake City, is eighty years old. The others of the family are: Manuel Alves, a farmer living near Jacksonville, who is ninety-six, Mrs. J. Figueria of Brooklyn, who is eighty-seven, and J. J. Alves of Farmingdale, Ill., who is eighty-three.

Mrs. Smith is the only one of the family who is not active today. She has been confined to her bed for more than two years, but aside from the natural infirmities of her advanced age is in good health. She is in possession of her faculties, but is now only a little wisp of a woman.

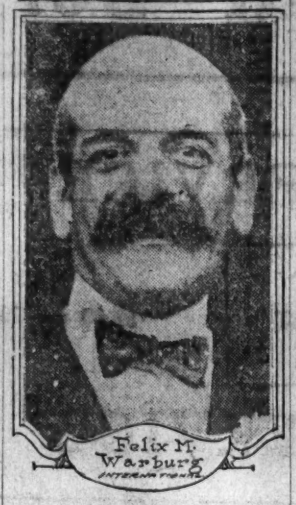
She lives with her daughter, Mrs. Catherine Franks, who, though sixty-four years of age, is the youngest of five living children. Mrs. Smith's oldest living child is eighty-one. She has twenty-seven grandchildren, forty great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren.

Prohibition has been a blow to the aged woman. She misses her wine since Prohibition went into effect.

"She thinks old people ought to have a little wine as a stimulant," according to her daughter. Incidentally the daughter, Mrs. Francks, though sixty-four, could pass for considerably younger and gives promise of upholding the family tradition of longevity.

"Last fall the 'baby' of the Alves family, John Alves of Salt Lake, visited Springfield. At that time he saw his sister, Mrs. Smith, for the first time in sixty years.

Gets Highest Jewish Honor



Felix M. Warburg, New York banker and financier, has been presented with the ancient degree of the Jewish faith, "Haber." This is the highest honor ever accorded an American Jew. It was awarded Mr. Warburg by a delegation of rabbis from the First Hungarian Congregation, Ohab Zedek. The degree dates back to Talmudic times, and was presented to the financier in recognition of humanitarian services performed during recent years. The last time the honor was conferred was upon Sir Moses Montefiore for saving the Jewish population at Damascus in 1848.

Sees Big Changes In Wire Communication

Gen. Squier Tells Scientists Of Results Obtained By The Army

Washington, April 27.—Telephone, telegraph and cable communication methods may be revolutionised as a result of experiments conducted by the Army Signal Corps and described today before the National Academy of Scientists by Major General George A. Squier, chief of the corps.

Explaining how the army had obtained well nigh perfect result both in telegraphing and telephoning over bare wires laid in the water and on or under the ground, General Squier predicted that the expensive, heavily insulated land and submarine cables now in use would be replaced by single bare wires over which a number of telephones and telegraph messages would be sent at the same time.

General Squier told the scientists that both telegraph and telephone communication were established recently between Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va., a distant three-quarters of a mile, on opposite sides of the Potomac River, by the use of a bare phosphor-bronze wire laid in the river to connect the two stations.

Similar communication was established between stations at the Signal Corps laboratory at Camp Alfred Vail, N. J., by using bare copper wire buried about eight inches in the earth and connecting the two stations, about three-quarters of a mile apart.

As ocean telegraphy in its present form has reached a limit and submarine telephony was practically impossible, General Squier said, the hope for improvement lays in the adoption of bare wires laid in the water, using high frequency currents, and in the study of the necessary changes.

While the germ of the present idea was noted by General Squier in 1910, it was not until the United States entered the war that the necessity for rapid development came. He told the scientists that the need of eliminating insulation arose when the United States was called on to supply the allies as well as itself. Machinery for insulating wire in use in this country had a capacity of only 8,000 miles a month, whereas 40,000 miles of wire monthly was required by the American army alone.

St, Mary's Hall News Notes

At the regular meeting of the Athletic Club on Saturday, May 22, the St. John's Boy Scouts gave a clever exhibition of scout work to an enthusiastic audience.

* * *

Through the courtesy of Mr. Graham Barrow five boxes were placed at the disposal of St. Mary's for the "Twelth Night" matinee last Monday. They were filled by eager girls who enjoyed the performance to the uttermost and felt deep appreciation for the kindness extended to them.

* * *

The May Fete, given by the first six grades, took place on Thursday and was attended by an unusually large number of people. The green background, lighted up with the late afternoon sunlight, set off the dancers and made a very pretty picture as, one by one, the seasons passed and disappeared among the trees. To conclude the Fete, butterflies, flowers, queen and all joined in a winding march and passed out together singing the St. Mary's song.

Propounds A New Theory Of Matter

The Ether Of Space Reduced To 'Quantels,' Which Go Everywhere And Do Everything

Washington, April 27.—An entirely new theory of the structure of matter was presented today at the concluding session of the annual gathering of the National Academy of Sciences by Dr. Irving Langmuir of the General Electric Company research laboratory. Explaining that his conclusions led to a new conception of energy, force, time, space, magnetism and all the general properties of matter, Dr. Langmuir asserted that "space and time have a structure analogous to that of matter."

Heretofore, the speaker said, the usual conception of the relative order of the components of matter has been atoms, electrons, molecules and particles. His observations add a new division, smaller even than the atom, which he has named the "quantel."

It consists of two parts, he said, positive and negative, present everywhere in space moving in all directions with the velocity of light and capable of passing through matter. They constitute, he added, what has heretofore been known as the "ether of space" and cause all of the phenomena of light, electricity, mass and energy.

"The structure of everything that is" can be built up out of his conception of the quantel, Dr. Langmuir said. The theory explains all of the mysterious relationships heretofore known to exist between spectral lines, he asserted, predicting that it would lead to the discovery of many new relationships.

His observations also demonstrated a new principle of reversibility, Dr. Langmuir declared, that leads to the deduction that light proceeds in straight lines from atoms, that it does not radiate but proceeds from each atom to a fixed objective.

Dr. Langmuir's theory, which other members of the academy admitted was "over their heads," was based, he said, on the theories of several other scientists, and he added that Langmuir had already gone far enough with his experiments to derive the most fundamental mathematical formula and to see by what was to him a simple process a development that would help to explain all the phenomena relating to the properties of matter. His experiments were predicated on the Einstein special theory of relativity, Dr. Langmuir said.

An official of the academy, in attempting to explain the nature of Langmuir's work, said that he was a "philosopher of the nature of the atom and the inner constitution of bodies, now in the midst of experiments involving the fundamental general theory of everything in the universe."

Much interest was manifested today in Dr. R. H. Goodard's elaboration of his theory concerning the use of multiple charge, high efficiency rockets in exploring the far reaches of the air and its application to weather forecasting.

Ain't Nature Grand!

So many red hats are being worn by the girls that you think every second one you meet is a fireman's bride.

It's almost as hard to drive the Turk out of Europe as it is to drive Turkish tobacco into a Turkish cigarette.

Our idea of bliss is sitting in the bathtub on Saturday night, with the water up to our chin, thinking about the money we've got in the bank. (We already have the bathtub and the chin, so all we lack is the money.)

Could a lady barber who kissed a customer be excused on the ground that she was in love with her work?

Every time food prices reach "the peak" the peak automatically raises itself.

"Do you want to go to heaven?" asks an evangelist. No we don't. Not just yet.

There is nothing sadder in life than the spectacle of a sturdy Boy Scout pleading with his mother to stop smoking.

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Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
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Western Union Telegraphic Code (Five-Letter Edition)	$45.00
A. B. C. Code (5th Edition)	$25.00
A. B. C. Code (Pocket Edition)	$25.00
Wester's New International Dictionary For 1920, 400,000 Words, 2,700 Pages, 6,000 Illustrations. Published By G. and C. Merriam Co.	$13.50

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Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$575 B.
Chartered	£80
Hasso-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 445
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton	Hk. 165 B.
Yangtsze	$245
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 18½ B.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$209
Indo-China Pref.	$19½
"Shell"	102/6 B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 59½
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 34½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18.65
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	£1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 152½ B
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 131
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 150
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 88 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 60
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 62
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 30 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 660
E-wo Pref	Tls. 77½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 260
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 400
Kungyik	Tls. 63½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 44 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 75
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 232 B.
Green Island	Tls. 6.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 75 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Montrie	$32
Watson	Tls. 6.10 S.
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Aima	Tls. 5¾
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.90
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 10
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.65
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1. 80
Bute	Tls. 0.65
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5.00
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5.10 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11¼
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 7
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 1 B.
Permata	Tls. 3 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.55
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 4 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 6½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0. 60
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B
Tanah Merah	Tls. 14½
Tebong	Tls. 2½
Tlobri	Tls. 4½ B.
Tiangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 69
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 68½
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 108 B.

B. Sellers. Bs. Sales. B. Buyers.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated May 28:

Our last report was dated May 21. Meanwhile all descriptions have remained neglected. We have not heard of a single transaction.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 29, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/9 = Tls. 3.48
@ exch. 73.3 = Mex. $4.75
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 111¼ = Tls. 0.90
@ 73.3 = Mex. $1.23
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.025
Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls. 217
Bar Silver 993 touch ... Tls. 111
Copper Cash ... per tael 189.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 57⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 8%
Ex., Paris on London .... Fr. 51
Ex., New York on London T.T. G. $3.91

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/8
London ..... Demand 5/8¼
India ..... T.T. 264
Paris ..... T.T. 1415
Paris ..... Demand 1418
New York ..... T.T. 111
New York .... Demand 111¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 71½
Japan ..... T.T. 47
Batavia ..... T.T. 286
Singapore ..... T.T. 40¾

All Nominal

Bank's Buying Rates

London ..... Demands 5/10¾
London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 6/0½
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 6/0¾
London ...6 m/s. Cdts. 6/1¾
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 6/2
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 1565
New York .. o/d. Docy. 115
New York ..4 m/s. Docy. 121¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates
£10 @ exch. 5/10½ = Sh. Tls. 34.04
G.$50 @ exch. 115 = Sh. Tls. 43.48
Fr. 250 @ exch. 1495 = Sh. Tls. 16.72
1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,300 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $4.13

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles
Roubles 17,000 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... Mex. $0.80

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying: 100 Old Roubles $1.50
„ 100 New „ $ .85
Selling: 100 Old „ $1.60
„ 100 New „ $ .95

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY .....

Hk. Tls. 2.86 @ 6/3¼ £1
„ 1 @ 2033 Fr. 22.65
„ 0.75 @ 120¼ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 41¼ Yen. 2.70
„ 1 @ 273½ Rs. 3.05
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
„ 1 @ — Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 29, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 44.00

UNOFFICIAL
Anglo-French Land Tls. 69.00
Y'poo (ord.) Tls. 45.00 June

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, May 29, 1920.

UNOFFICIAL
Weeks $9.40 XD
Trams Tls. 68.00
Telephones Tls. 68.50

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the weekly auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, May 26:

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.78½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 10½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.80½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 11d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady: Offered 631 tons; sold 488 tons.

Timber Market Report

On account of difficulties incident upon the unsettled condition of exchange, there is a strong upward tendency in the Lumber Market and prices have risen all round.

Unless exchange rates strengthen in the near future, further increases are foreshadowed, as, in some cases, the present prices of Lumber are below the cost of replacement.

THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

American Manufacturers Export & Import Corporation
ELECTRIC MACHINERY
Sole Agents Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis
Machine Tools
Carroll and Jamison Lathes
Barnes All Geared Drills
:: Stocks on Display ::
10 Nanking Road
R. L. Stevens, Mgr. Tel. Central 1840

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT
RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANILA

BRANCHES:
New York, Iloilo, Cebu, Cabanatuan, Aparri, Davao, Bacolod, Legaspi, Lucena, Dagupan, Vigan

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED, CURRENT AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN OR LOCAL CURRENCY.
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

Tel. Central 2750 — SHANGHAI BRANCH No. 1 The Bund — J. W. MILLER Manager.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 30)

Municipal Notification.

No. 2723.

Isolation Hospital

(RANGE ROAD).

APPLICATIONS for admission should be made to the Matron (Telephone N. 3038).

Cases of the following diseases will be admitted, namely: Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Smallpox, Plague, Cholera, Typhus fever and Cerebrospinal fever.

Cases of Measles and Influenza will not be admitted except from schools, boarding houses and hotels, so far as available accommodation and nursing facilities will permit.

Cases of German measles, Chickenpox, Mumps, Whooping-cough and Erysipelas will not be admitted.

Patients should be attended by their own doctors; but where this cannot be arranged medical attendance will be provided.

Admission to the Hospital is free, but charges are made for private rooms (Tls. 5 daily), non-pharmacopocial drugs, proprietary medicines and foods, mineral spring waters and alcoholic drinks.

Ambulances are provided free of charge for the transport of infectious cases to the Hospital.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 27, 1920.

29822

Municipal Notification.

No. 2722

Tuberculosis Hospital

(RANGE ROAD).

Applications for admission should be made to the Matron (Telephone N. 3038).

Cases of Lung Tuberculosis only will be admitted.

Facilities are provided for open-air treatment of early cases.

Patients should be attended by their own doctors; but where this cannot be arranged medical attendance will be provided.

Admission to the Hospital is free, but charges are made for private rooms (Tls. 5 daily), non-pharmacopocial drugs, proprietary medicines and foods, mineral spring waters and alcoholic drinks.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 27, 1920.

29822

OFFICE TO LET

Over 900 square feet of office space at the new Y. M. C. A. National Building, 2 Hongkong Road. Please apply to Mr. S. E. Hening, 20 Museum Road.

29826

CORKS FOR SALE

We have just received a large stock of Spanish "Corks" in all sizes at moderate prices.

59 North Szechuen Road.

28910

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

66th MEETING.
5th June, 1920
(Saturday)

First Saddling Bell at 2:30 p.m. Sharp.

For Attention of Members

ENTRIES for all events close at 7 p.m. on Monday, 31st May, 1920, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

Entry Forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

29827

FOR SALE

AT TSINGTAU

Large modern Building with extensive outhouses suitable for Hotel.

The buildings face the Beach.

For further particulars apply to

Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient
20, the Bund,
Entrance on Nanking Road.

29850

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

beg to inform the public that a second issue of the Credit National for the reconstruction of the war-devastated regions in France, is to take place at the beginning of June next.

As for the first issue of December 1919, the debentures covered by a guarantee from the French Government, will yield an income of 5% per annum, and will be free of any government tax for the present and the future.

The new issue will comprise 3,000,000 debentures of Fcs. 500 face value, sold at a price of Fcs. 485 each, and redeemable at par within 75 years.

Every debenture will participate in the annual prize drawings, amounting to Fcs. 20,000,000 annually in 8 drawings including prizes of:

Fcs. 1,000,000.00
500,000.00
200,000.00
100,000.00
50,000.00

The subscriptions to the above debentures will be received until June 10th next at the stated price of Fcs. 485 each, by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, No. 29, BUND, who will grant the most favourable exchange rates.

R. J. AUDAP,
Manager.

29787

Position Wanted

Competent and reliable business man, thoroughly experienced as executive in Far Eastern trade, will consider offer of position as manager in any part of Far East for any thoroughly reliable trading business. Apply to Box 895, THE CHINA PRESS.

29781

Shanghai Tramways

(Foreign Settlement)

During the absence of the undersigned all communications for the Company should be addressed to Mr. R. B. Herbert, Acting Local Secretary, at the undernoted address.

J. G. SMEATON,
Acting General Manager.
"TRACTION HOUSE," 7, Soochow Road, Shanghai.
29th May, 1920.

29847

READY SHORTLY
New Edition of
Dingle's New Map of China

(in English and Chinese)

This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.

Particulars on request. Tel. C. 3071

Far Eastern Geographical Establishment
No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

29129

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount over-applied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.

29333

Important Notice

My late grandfather, Mr. Chuan Sien, (筠仙公) had, in the thirteenth year of Kwang Shu, bought twenty shares of the Chen Chi Woo Insurance Co., (仁濟和保險公司) Nos. 16140/59, with an Interest Book. On the 5th day of 7th moon of the Kee Vee year (己未), my servant, Yue Tseng Yung, was ordered and brought with him the said share certificates, by traveling in the train from Changsha to Hankow, for drawing interest. While he was at Li-lu in the night, the said certificates were stolen and immediately after the case was reported to the Railway Station for recovery, without trace.

Having requested the Magistrate and Chamber of Commerce jointly the said Insurance Company, Shanghai, was advised of the loss and to issue new Certificates.

I hereby further declare the nullification of the original, both in Chinese and Foreign Newspapers of Shanghai and Hankow.

KOH TSENG LOH,
CHANGSHA.
郭筠六白

Shanghai, May 25, 1920.

29752

Customs Notification

No. 944.

Acting under instructions from the Inspector General of Customs, I hereby notify the public that all unclaimed drawbacks which were ready for issue before 1st January, 1916 will be destroyed, unless claimed before the 1st September, 1920. Similarly, all drawbacks issued before 1st January, 1913 which have been claimed but not presented in payment of duty will not be accepted for such payment after the 1st September, 1920.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 25th May, 1920.

29783

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920

Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.

29332

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

JESSFIELD HOTEL

Re-opened

Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, hot and cold meals served at all hours. First-class beverages only. Moderate prices.

29516

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.
Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.
15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Cental 736

27316

Prof. I. K. Seto.
Turkish bath and massage establishment.
In connection with Dr. H. TUSMURA and Dr. H. SHIRAISHI. Specialty for venereal diseases, skin, nervousness, women's diseases also internal diseases and surgical work.
15 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 2768.

VANCOUVER LODGE
Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
Telephone West 1797
Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.
TERMS MODERATE.

27740

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

GODOWN WANTED

ADVERTISER requires godown space of about 50' by 150' in the Central district. The premises must be sound structurally. Temporary lease only required; probably for only 6 or 8 months.

Apply to Box 902, THE CHINA PRESS.

29795

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

SWEETMEAT CASTLE
16 Nanking Road — Entrance: Szechuen Road
JUST RECEIVED
SARDINES
of the Best FRENCH MAKE
SARDINES in Oil—SARDINES in Tomato—Lemon SARDINES
Telephone Central 1218

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	(F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Cebu	Madras	Tientsin
Colombo	Manila	Tavoy
Delhi	Medan	(Lower Burma)
Haiphong	Peking	Taiping
Hankow	Penang	New York
Hongkong	Puket	Yokohama
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .....Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabez."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directorss
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup-Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,393.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90
Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Head Office:
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China
Canton
Foochow
Harbin
Hongkong
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Tsinetau
Dominican Republic
Barahona
Puerto Plata
San Pedro de Macoris
Sanchez
Santiago
Santo Domingo
India
Bombay
Calcutta
Rangoon
Japan
Kobe
Yokohama
Java
Batavia
Sourabaya
Panama
Colon
Panama
Philippine Islands
Cebu
Manila
Straits Settlements
Singapore

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina
Buenos Aires
Once (Buenos Aires)
Rosario
Belgium
Antwerp
Brussels
Brazil
Bahia
Pernambuco
Porto Alegre
Rio de Janeiro
Santos
Sao Paulo
Chile
Santiago
Valparaiso
Colombia
Barranquilla
Bogota
Medellin
Cuba
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba
Italy
Genoa
Peru
Lima
Porto Rico
Ponce
San Juan
South Africa
Cape Town
Spain
Barcelona
Madrid
Trinidad
Port of Spain
Uruguay
Montevideo
Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Venezuela
Caracas
Ciudad Bolivar
Maracaibo

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling, Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCITY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palombang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radjja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevredon

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkonk	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000
One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1325

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinatti

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 NINGPO ROAD
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Your saving account with this Bank is worth 100 cents on the dollar all the time plus 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

Our pamphlet "HOW TO SAVE" supplied upon request.

Telephones:

Head Office	*Hongkew Branch*
C. 4523 C. 4528	N. 1115
Banking Department	Foreign Department
Savings Department	Trust Department

Branches and agencies in all principal cities.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

LI TSE FONG,
Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on May 25, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	26-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	18-20
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	20-30
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	22-24
Geese	„	80-90
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	each	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	each	40-45
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Plover	each	10-15
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	20-25
Bananas	„	10-12
Cherrier	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	16-20
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	14-16
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	10-12
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	„	16-20
Walnuts	per lb.	20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	„	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	6-8
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	16-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	per lb.	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-70
Onions	„	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-$3.50
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$4.00
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	200 lb.	9.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies per bottle		20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia June 5
For Europe
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere May 30
Per P. & O. s.s. Delta June 1
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 31

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru June 1
From Europe
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 5
From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 30

ARRESTS BURGLAR, FINDS HIM HIS SON

New Orleans Detective Is Deaf To Pleading And Takes Him To Jail

THEN RETURNS TO POST

He Waited Long To Catch Intruder, And Took Him At Point Of Pistol

New Orleans, April 27.—Zorcastre Hyver, a private detective, lying in wait in a printing office early this morning for suspected robbers arrested an intruder at the point of his gun, and when the lights were turned on discovered it was his own son. The father paid no heed to his son's pleas for mercy and the youth was taken to jail.

Four times in the past few weeks the printing office was entered and robbed. About $50 in cash had been taken from the safe and $25 worth of gold pencils and fountain pens were stolen. The management decided to employ detectives to catch the robbers, and Hyver and James Douglas were assigned by a local agency.

The detectives were seated in the unlighted office when they heard a key grate in the lock of the front door. A man entered and started toward the rear. Pointing his revolver at the intruder, Hyver commanded him to throw up his hands. As the order was obeyed Douglas turned on the electric lights and Hyver faced his own 18-year-old son.

The boy begged to be permitted to go, but Hyver directed Douglas to summon the police. He accompanied his son to the police station and saw him charged with house breaking and larcency. He then returned to his post.

Young Hyver at first denied his guilt and said he had gone to the plant to get a book he left there when he was employed as a bookkeeper. Later, however, he made a complete confession. The police say, and admitted he had entered the place on five occasions.

"Of course it must have hurt father," he said tonight, "to find that I had been stealing, but I don't blame him for arresting me."

The youth resigned his position at the printing office two months ago and went to work at a sugar refinery, but retained his key to the front door of the office and used it in the burglaries. As bookkeeper he had the combination of the safe.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report dated May 28:

The market remains flat. Auctions are mostly down and private enquiry next to nothing. There is perhaps a trifingly better offtake of cargo for Hankow than has been the case recently, but most other outlets are more or less dead. Without doubt the financial deadlock in commercial circles in Japan has had a good deal of influence here in choking back any spark of enquiry which might, under better circumstances, have developed. Affairs over there, while showing encouraging signs in the early part of the week, have been plunged into deeper gloom still by the failure of a bank that is heavily involved in trading interests. The latest news is that the Japanese Government will come to the rescue in helping to straighten out the general financial mess into which the trading community there appears to have got itself.

Standard makers in Lancashire are quotably firm in their prices, owing to their deep engagements, but for the time being there is nothing much doing in the way of fresh business.

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—The following sales have been brought to our notice:—Round Red Stag at Tls. 5.50, Nine Round Dragons at Tls. 5.50, Vase at Tls. 5.45, Blue Goose at Tls. 5.45, Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.30. Prices at Auction easy.

7-lbs.—Sales are reported in Volunteer at Tls. 3.80, and Horseman at Tls. 3.50. No material change in auction values.

9-11 lbs.—We hear of the following business in 10 lbs:—Pigshead at Tls. 8.25, Eagle and Arrow at Tls. 8.00, and Monkey in Heaven at Tls. 6.70. Auction values easy.

12-lbs. 36-in.—The following sales are recorded:—Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 9.75, Horseman and Gun at Tls. 8.60, Vase at Tls. 8.60, Soldier C.C.C. at Tls. 8.50, Round Blue Phoenix at Tls. 8.00. Auction prices slightly lower than last week.

White Shirtings.—Our market has continued quiet with prices at local auctions showing little change from last week. Business in the following is reported:—Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 11.00, Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.75, Women No. 120 at Tls. 10.00, Two Gold Stags at Tls. 6.45, Blue Cocks at Tls. 5.85, Green Cocks at Tls. 5.50 and Boy and Fireworks at Tls. 5.40.

Bleached T. Cloths.—We hear of the following sales:—Nine Round Phoenix at Tls 9.35, Five Round Phoenix at Tls. 9.15, and Four Gold Cocks at Tls. 8.40. Auction values unchanged.

American Sheetings.—We have one transaction to record in Pelzer A at Tls. 8.10.

American Drills.—We hear of a sale in P.M.C. Dragon at Tls. 8.50.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Our market continues quiet with last week's auction values barely maintained.

Cotton.—A dull tone continues to rule our market for the local staple. Our quotations today are Tungchow at Tls. 33.00, to Tls. 32.50, with business reported to have been done at Tls. 34.00 during the week. Taichong at Tls. 29.00 to Tls. 28.50, Steam Ginned at Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.50 Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 27.00. Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 33.00 to Tls. 32.50 and Ordinary Hankow grades at Tls. 27.50. Good qualities are steady—lower grades weak.

Cables through Reuter's agency quote Liverpool prices as follows:—Good Middling American at 25.55d. Egyptian Sakellaridis at Tls. 75.50d. a drop of 8d. from last week's quotation and M. G. Bengals at 13.00 per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market is depressed and buyers are doing their utmost to force prices down. We hear of no sales.

Indian Yarn.—We have no sales to report.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated May 28:

A dull tone prevails on the Stock Exchange and the few transactions recorded during the past week show little change. Since last report an attempt to depress Cottons has been made but the majority of holders remained firm and the business reported is insignificant.

Rubbers are wanted at present buying quotations with little response from sellers.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. B.L. Cheetham, L. Pernot, Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Crane.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Glass, Miss Stenfeldt, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. C.B. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Osborne, Mr. Wright.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Tsingtau: Mr. K. Ott, Misses Loxton Ratcliff.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Swatow: Mr. Z. K. Wong; for Hongkong: Mrs. C. D. Jackson, Messrs. Webb, E. J. Carmichael, Peace, A. Mitchell, A. H. Mallett.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. B. Drew; for Chefoo: Mrs. P. Westaway, Mrs. H. Kirk, 5 Sisters of Charity, Mrs. E. E. Gardiner and child, Messrs. Gardiner, Barten; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Lepice, Mr. and Mrs. Lapissier, Messrs. M. Morvan, M. Mallett, Y. Proctor.

Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador for Manila: Col. and Mrs. R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cameron, Messrs. A. L. Benham, Wm. Bevsse, S. K. Au, E. P. Grose; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dunbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carter, Misses E. and I. Carter, L. Wittenberg, E. Cooper, Mrs. W. V. and Miss Ruth Spancer, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Clark, Mrs. I. A. Tolloch, Messrs. W. Rosenblatt, B. B. Wilcox, J. M. Barrichlo, T. B. Moreland, I. B. Nordhem, R. S. Cavvin, M. O. Myrich.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru for Seattle and Victoria: Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Voss and 2 children, Mrs. H. Dabelstein, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and 2 children, Capt. Hodgen, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Owen and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smeaton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nottingham, Messrs. G. M. Ure, L. A. Dabelstein, G. H. Charton, W. T. B. Terry; for Yokohama: Miss M. Haas, Mrs. M. Marshall and child, Mrs. Hamlin and child, Miss M. McNicol, Mrs. R. E. Stewardson, Miss Gracie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kelly, Dr. A. E. Langis, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Rahm, Mrs. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Olsen and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Tasker, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. J. Joseph.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan for Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Aiers and family, Mrs. F. A. Ayscough, Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. O. Greenwald, Misses H. Gardiner, B. Hille, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hening, Mrs. Beatrice Hwa, Capt. and Mrs. C. Josefsen and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kirkhope and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kaufman, Mrs. F. W. Lyons and family, Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Lagerquist and family, Dr. D. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Preston and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reisner and family, Messrs. J. Dubios, J. A. Jossiman, Chas Ley, C. Mack, Andrews Ross, F. H. Shaw, J. Twyford Thomas.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsinming for Chefoo: Mrs. Peach and 5 children; for Tientsin: Mrs. J. Clarke, Mrs. Vennenvity and 2 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Jones.

Siccawei Weather Reports

28.—System of high pressures on the Continent, with one center in Manchuria, another in the Yangtze Valley. The depression moves from the Loochoos towards the Bonin. Fine day at Shanghai and in N. China rain at Formosa, in Chekiang and at places along the Yangtze.

29.—Very fine and cool morning, with mist before sunrise. Constant NEly breezes. The pressure rises notably above the normal level.

Amusements

ISIS

To-night -:- To-night

The last night

A. H. WOODS presents

FANNIE WARD

"COMMON CLAY"

PATHE SPECIAL FEATURE IN SEVEN PARTS

THE HARROWING PRIZE PLAY WHICH RAN A SOLID YEAR AT THE REPUBLIC THEATRE, NEW YORK

"Gee! But I'll put such a shine on Mr. Hugh's shoes, bless him!"

Drama of man's injustice toward erring woman.

Today Matinee 3 p.m.

"THE RED GLOVE"

The last two episodes.

"BOUND AND GAGGED"

The last episode.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 3 a.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Cordillere will leave the M.M. jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Tuesday, June 1, 1920

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Delta will leave the Customs jetty at 9:30 a.m.

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road

NEW PROGRAMME

for

Tonight Tonight

Universal Great Serial

"The Red Glove"

13th and 14th Episodes

MARIE WALCAMP

and

JAPANESE DRAMA

ST. GEORGE'S

OPEN AIR CINEMA

217 Bubbling Well Road

REOPEN NIGHTLY

at 9.15 p.m.

With a Very Fine Selection Of FILMS.

Proprietor: S. HERZBERG

THE BRIGHT SPOT IN SHANGHAI

Dine at

THE CARLTON

TODAY

An Especially Prepared

Diner des Gourmets

Dancing at 9 o'clock in our Ball Room

(The Coolest in the City)

Our Concert Dance Orchestra, by far the **Best in the Orient,** and as good as the best anywhere in the morld

"We Know How"

THE CARLTON

Paul O. Arnswalde,

MANAGER

THE TROCADERO GRILL

Good Things to Eat and Drink

Yours for Service

JACK RAYNES

AMUSEMENTS

"THE BETTER 'OLE"

THE BIGGEST INTERNATIONAL THEATRICAL SUCCESS IN 50 YEARS

IS READY FOR YOU TO SEE

AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

on

MAY 30th & 31st

THE ROMANCE OF "OLD BILL"

A FULL PICTURE PERFORMANCE

ADMISSION PRICES $1.50 and 1.00

Booking at Messrs Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Special Programme AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight! Tonight!

LAST NIGHT

PRESENTING

For the First Time in Shanghai

A BRITISH PRODUCTION OF THE BEST

A ROMANY LASS

APOLLO THEATRE TONIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

The Literary and Art Society will present

The very entertaining Musical Comedy in 2 Acts entitled

"THE GYPSY LIFE"

Music by Seversky.

The following will take part as the leading artistes:

Miss POLYANSKAYA and Miss MARKOVSKAYA

Messrs. Grey, Selivanoff, Lebedeff and Espanioly

In the second act which is the most amusing

Miss MILISH

Colorature Soprano will sing and Act as "SEVILIANA"

You know her charming voice

In this role you hear Her at her best.

Miss BELIKOVITCH

The charming little Ballerina in a marvelous dance "ANITRA"

Mr. LEBEDEFF

as a very funny impersonator will perform and sing "THEY SAY" .....

Also Presenting: A highly amusing Musical Comedy

"THE DEAD MAN WHO SNEEZED"

In One Act full of mirth and hearty laughs

Admission: $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 Booking at Robinson's

APOLLO THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, May 31st, June 1st & 2nd

PATHE PRESENTS

The Famous Sunshine Baby

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

in her latest Human Interest Photo-Play

"CUPID by PROXY"

Assisted by little SAMBO, the mirth-provoking "Piccaninny"

Side-lights on the Trials and Tribulations of Youthful Sweethearts ! ! !

THIRST FOR WEALTH AND FAME ENDS IN HAPPINESS UNDER A HUMBLE ROOF!

See this little star. She is the same little winsome girl; the heroine in a tense gripping drama of real life with many thrilling moments.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT ! !

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY

June 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th

SELECT PICTURES CORP. PRESENT

the appealing figure of

NORMA

TALMADGE

ANOTHER EMOTIONAL TRIUMPH

THE

"SAFETY CURTAIN"

from the book of the same name

By ETHEL M. DELL

KIPLING'S INDIA HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN ! !

What a world of satisfaction there is in the thought. If you know KIPLING you will come to see the Simla hills, the heart of India where "all things begin, and many things come to an evil end."

"EYES OF BLUE—THE SIMLA HILLS—THUS RUNS THE LOVERS' LITANY, LOVE LIKE OURS CAN NEVER DIE!"

It contains tremendous scenes! ! It is a strong love story! !

TODAY, MATINEE at 3 p.m.

WILLIAM DESMOND IN THE

"SUDDEN GENTLEMAN"

5 parts

Interesting and Amusing Comedy Drama and

"ELMO THE MIGHTY"

Episodes 16th and 17th

Usual Prices Booking at Robinson's

TONIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

"THE GYPSY LIFE"

Musical Comedy in 2 Acts

SEE BLACK AND WHITE ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 21

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain Johinnessen will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Monday, May 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kutwo, 2,664 Tons, Captain Forster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, May 31,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Catpain H. Asahi, will be despatched from N. K. K. Pooting Wharf on **Tuesday, June 1,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ichang, Captain Isbister, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Tuesday, June 1,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 1,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Tuckwo, 3,770 Tons, Capt. Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, June 1,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, June 2,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang Maru, Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Wednesday, June 2,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s (Chartered) Str. Hwah Lee, 1,151 Tons, Capt. Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, June 3,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Pindeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, June 4,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, June 4,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. K. E. Tuubben, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, June 3,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Haichow, Capt. F. A. Lovegrove, will leave from the Watung Wharf direct for the above ports on **Sunday, May 30,** at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & HONGKONG.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. F. G. Newberg will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hausen will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwardes, will leave on **Monday, May 31,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Talshun, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain, Monkman, will sail from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, June 1,** at 10 a.m. Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leace from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, June 3,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. A. V Harrison, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 5,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. N. Kamisawa will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **June 10,** at —— —— For Freight and Passage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Arabia Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **June 18.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Captain Mackinon will leave on **Sunday** morning, For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tientsin, Capt. F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Monday, May 31,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 1,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

VLADIVOSTOK Direct.—The Str. Shin Yue, will be despatched for Vladivostok direct on or about **June 1.** For Freight or Passage apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 1702 and 3059).

CHEFOO AND DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chihli, Captain J. M. Clare, will leave on **Wednesday, June 2,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chekiang, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on **Thursday, June 3,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, June 5,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, June 5,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN Via TSINGTAU.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **June 15.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

Vessels Loading For Foreign Ports Will Be Found on Page 29

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 30	—	New York, Boston	Satsuma	Am.	Adl. Line
May 30	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
May 30	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	[illegible]
May 30	—	Seattle	†Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 31	—	New York	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
May 31	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br.	[illegible]
June 1	—	New York	Lima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 1	—	Portland	Wawalona	Am.	Adl. Line
June 1	—	Baltimore via Suez	West Conob	Am.	[illegible]
June 2	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	Adl. Line
June 4	—	New Orleans	Eurana	Am.	S. & Dix
June 4	—	Baltimore	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
June 5	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 5	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 6	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 9	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co
June 9	—	New Orleans	Lancaster	Am.	S. & Dix
June 10	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
June 10	—	Portland	West Navaria	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 10	—	New York	Wytheville	Am.	Adl. Line
June 12	—	Vancouver	†Mongteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 17	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 19	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 20	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June 20	—	Portland	West Keats	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 22	—	New York	Toyooka Maru	Jap.	N. Y.
June 22	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 23	—	San Francisco	E. Merchant	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 25	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co
June 25	—	Baltimore via Suez	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 30	—	New York	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
July 4	—	Baltimore v. P'ama	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix.
July 11	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.
July 12	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
July 17	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 21	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co
July 24	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 25	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 10	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. C

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 1	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 2	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 4	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 5	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 7	—	Kobe	Awa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 7	—	Kobe	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 9	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 12	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 30	—	Marseilles, etc.	Peiho	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May 30	—	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr.	M. M. Cie
June 1	—	London, etc.	†Delta	Br.	M.M. & Co
June 3	—	L'don, A'dam, H'burg	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
June 7	—	London	†Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 9	—	London, etc.	†Nellore	Br.	M.M & Co.
June 9	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
June 10	—	London, Antwerp	Lt. de la Tour	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
June 10	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tokiwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 10	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tsushima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 13	—	Liverpool	Eurvades	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 15	—	Amsterdam, H'burg	Batjan	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
June 17	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 30	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 1	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	—	Genoa, M'lits, L'pool	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
July 8	—	Havre, Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
July 11	—	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 15	—	L., A'dam, A'wtrp	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
July 22	—	Genoa, Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 30	—	Amoy, Hongkong	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 30	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 30	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Huichow	Br.	B. & S.
May 31	—	Manila, Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 31	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 31	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 1	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 1	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	9.00*	S'tow, Hongkong, C.	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 1	—	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 1	6.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	310.00*	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Junes	511.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C.	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 21	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 30	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 31	11.00*	T'tsin, Newchwang	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	3.00	W'wei, C'too, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 2	10.00*	Chefoo, Dairen	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
June 3	10.00*	Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	10.00*	W'wei, C'too, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	11.00*	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co
May 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 1	11.00*	Pukow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
June 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.
June 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 6 and 7 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
11h. 12m.	5ft. 0in	11h. 31m.	7ft. 8in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides),
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
9	44	10	10

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
4 51 p.m.	3 10 a.m.	4h. 58m.	6h. 56m.	4h. 13m.	7h. 41m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For May 29.83in.
759.2mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "NGANKIN" ..... sails midnight, June 1st.
S.S. "WOOSUNG" ..... sails midnight June 2nd.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails midnight, June 3.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails June 1st, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... sails June 3rd, 10 a.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails June 5th, 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SHANTUNG" ..... direct sails June 1st.
S.S. "SINKIANG" .... Via Amoy, sails June 3rd.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... (via Swatow) June 5th.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... sails June 5th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.

Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	June 10	S.S. Colombia	June 26
S.S. Colombia	July 17	S.S. Venezuela	July 24
S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 14		

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
EASTERN MERCHANT	In port	June 23
ARCHER	June 22	July 12

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST CONOB ..... June 1
ELKRIDGE ..... June 25

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA

BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

CPOS

ATLANTIC RESERVATIONS

URGENT

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine exact date of Atlantic sailing desired, prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether crossing Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamer or outside steamer. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here with reservations endorsed thereon

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD

PACIFIC SAILINGS

To Vancouver	To Manila & Hongkong
Emp. of Asia June 5	*Emp. of Russia June 18
Monteagle June 12	†Emp. of Japan July 12
Emp. of Russia July 3	*Emp. of Asia July 16
	*Via Manila
	† To Hongkong direct.

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai,
Telephone, Central 181	Telephone, Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
TENYO MARU ..... May 30, 1920
SHINYO MARU ..... June 20, 1920

FOR HONGKONG

All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. EDMORE Sails about June 2nd.

FOR PORTLAND
S.S. WAWALONA Sails about June 1st

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent

Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 1471.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th July
* Carrying Passengers.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... June 6
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... June 22
S. S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) * ..... July 25
*Will not call Yokohama and Honolulu

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... July 13
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Aug. 9
S.S. "NILE" ..... Aug. 19

For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4773"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 33, Szechuen Road

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. F. E. Cope,	June 7
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Seo,	June 21

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TSURAGA MARU ..	15,000	Capt. B. Takano,	June 14
TSUSHIMA MARU..	15,000	Capt. K. Teramoto,	June 30

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

TOKIWA MARU....	15,000	Capt. K. Shibuya,	June 18
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	July 16

AMERICAN LINE.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

FUSHIMA MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 19
KATORI MARU ...	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	July 11

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LIMA MARU		Capt. E. Masuzumi,	June 1
TOYOOKA MARU ..	15,000	Capt. S. Shiratori,	June 22

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yashikawa,	June 1
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	June 4
KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	June 11

FOR JAPAN.

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	June 7
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	June 7

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	June 2
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	June 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	June 9
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. T. Kusano,	June 12

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	June 21

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	May 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	June 23
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusans,	July 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
STANLEY		
MAQUAN		June 15
WEST IVAN	June 11	July 13
	July 9	Aug. 10

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS
53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

Via Panama

S. S. "SATSUMA" ..... about May 30
S. S. "WYTHEVILLE" ..... " June 20

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. GREEN STAR LINE
NEW YORK NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD

Steamer	Date
Eastern Trader*	June 10
Hathaway*	June 10
Arcturus†	June 28
Colorado Springs*	July 2

Sailing OUTWARD

Steamer	Date
West Himrod*	June 13
Hathaway*	June 20
Arcturus†	July 14

(If sufficient inducement offers)

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD	Sailing OUTWARD
Canibas* June 15	Canibas* June 17
West Moreland* June 20	West Moreland* June 22
and Fortnightly	and Fortnightly

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
FOR THE FAR EAST,
Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.
Telegrams "DIXTRUTH"

SHANGHAI OFFICE,
7, Jinkee Road.
Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, Agent

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 28	—			
May 29	— Hankow, etc.	Juno	Br.	A. P. Co.
May 29	— Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 29	— Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 29	— New York	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 29	— S. H'kong, C'ton	Radnor	Am.	Adl. Line
May 29	— Tsingtau	Tean	Jap.	B. & S.
May 29	— Hankow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	— Hongkong, Canton	Chinchong	Chi.	S. H. & Co.
May 29	— Foochow, etc.	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 29	— Japan	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 29	— Hankow	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 29	— W. C'foo, T'tsin	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	— Native Customs	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	— C'foo, N'chwang	Rotorua	Br.	N.S.S.N Co.
May 29	— Manila, Hongkong	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 29	— Vancouver	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 29	— Ningpo	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
		Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "DELTA" 1st June
S.S. "NELLORE" 12th June

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

DILWARA 1st July

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN

S.S. "JAPAN" 25th May

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TAKADA" sailing from Hongkong about 31st May.
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" sailing from Hongkong about 3rd June.
S.S. "JAPAN" sailing from Hongkong about 14th June

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS" 21st July

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY

AGENTS FOR

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.,

and

Sudden and Christenson.

Cargo Service between

Portland, Oregon and Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.

Sailings from China ports:—

S.S. WEST KEATS ..... about June 9th
S.S. WEST NAVARIA .... about June 19th

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz,
General Agent

6 KIUKIANG ROAD. 4th FLOOR.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*HAVRE MARU	15,000	H. Saito,	June 11	June 13

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York.

*ALASKA MARU ... 15,000 W. Miura, June 3 June 5

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU .... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, June 4 June 6

FOR HONGKONG.

ARABIA MARU .... 18,000 T. Saito, June 17 June 18

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU .... 5,000 N. Tsubaki, June 13 June 15

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU .. 3,000 N. Kamizawa, June 8 June 10

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. Y. Maki, will be despatched on Sunday, May 30. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. N. Alexander.

NEW YORK, JAPAN PORTS SAN FRANCISCO PANAMA and NEW YORK.—The Str. Alaska Maru, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about June 1, at ——— For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Telphone Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. Via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 2. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE Calling at Victoria B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Africa Maru, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 6, For Freight or Passage please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

Europe Via Haiphong, Singapore, Colombo, Post said, Marseilles, London, Antwerp Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. Havre Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about June 13 For Freigh please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Broad Arrow	Apr.	21
Colombia	Apr.	25
West Elcajon	Apr.	27
West Niger	Apr.	30
Acme	May	1
West Wind	May	4
Korea Maru	May	6
West Cadron	May	21
Tascalusa	May	21
Venezuela	May	23
Satanta	May	25
China	May	26
For Tacoma		
Manila Maru	Apr.	30
Javary	May	10
Justin	May	18
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	May	6
Toyohashi Maru	May	14
For Portland		
Coaxet	May	18
For Vancouver		
Harold Dollar	Apr.	27
E. of Russia	May	9
Bessie Dollar	May	17
Empress of Japan ..	May	29
For New York		
Charlton Hall	Apr.	22
Luceric	Apr.	23
Genoa Maru	Apr.	20
C. of Colombo	May	9
Tsuyama Maru	May	11
Persian Prince	May	22
Radnor	May	29
For London etc.		
Yokohama Maru	Apr.	21
City of Norwich	Apr.	22
Mentor	Apr.	22
Jennifer	Apr.	25
Tamba Maru	Apr.	26
Havana Maru	May	1
Nora	May	8
Tydeus	May	15
Mishima Maru	May	18
Glenade	May	23
Novara	May	23
Sado Maru	May	24
For Liverpool		
Ajax	May	2
Kamakura Maru	May	26
For Copenhagen		
Siam	Apr.	2
Asia	May	1
Peru	May	16
For Hamburg		
Capetown Maru	Apr.	29
For Marseilles		
Andre Lebon	Apr.	29
Sierra Ventana	Apr.	27
Armand Behic	May	9
For Genoa		
Wakasa Maru	May	3
For Trieste		
Innsbruck	Apr.	27
Africa	May	28
For Bombay		
Dunera	May	11
For Calcutta		
Muttra	Apr.	30
Takada	May	11
Arratoon Apcar	May	14
Japan	May	26
For Singapore		
Telemachus	May	22
For Australia		
Tuscan Prince	May	6
Kidderpore	May	15

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	3	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	4	— River ports	Lingyen	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	25	—	Kanjing	Chi.	
Dec.	25	—	Newchow		
Jan.	21	— Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	19	— Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22	—	Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr.	14	—	Palembang		
May	5	— Cruise	Pingching	Br.	A.P. Co.
May	8	— Vladivostok	Simbrak	Chi.	Customs
May	12	— Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Rus.	R.V.F.
May	15	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Jap.	
May	17	— Saigon	Peiho	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
May	20	— Port Wallut	Simferopol	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	21	— London, etc.	Delta	Rus.	R. V. F.
May	21	— Hongkong	Kwangtee	Br.	M.M. & Co.
May	21	— Chinwangtao	Klangping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	23	— Liverpool, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	K.M.A.
May	23	— Liverpool, etc.	Telamon	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	23	— Liverpool, etc.	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
May	24	— Hongkong	Erivan	Br.	B. & S.
May	24	— Japan	Hwahting	Rus.	R.V.F.
May	25	— Hongkong	Kwongsang	Chi.	N.Y.K.
May	25	— Japan	Nagata M. 28	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	25	— Japan	Sakurajima M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	26	— Japan	Eurylochus	Jap.	M.S.K.
May	27	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Br.	B. & S.
May	27	— Vladivostok	Wawaiona	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May	27	— London	Carmarthenshire	Am.	Adl. Line
May	27	— Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May	27	— Japan	Kaiko Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
May	27	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Jap.	
May	28	— Tientsin	Kwangtee	Chi.	Customs
May	28	— Japan	Misaki Maru	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May	28	— San Francisco	E. Merchant	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	28	— Hankow, etc.	Ningshan	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May	28	— Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
May	28	— Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Br.	B. & S.
May	28	— Hankow, etc.	Wajshing	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	28	— Dairen	Siangyang Maru	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	28	— Hankow	Comeric	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	28	— Hongkong	Meian	Br.	
May	29	— Tsingtau	Kashima M.	Am.	Socony.
May	29	— Japan	Choysang	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	29	— Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	29	—	Taisoku Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	29	— Chinwangtao	Tongles	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	29	— Chinwangtao	Lt. de la Tour	Chi.	
May	29	— Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	29	— Nanking	E. of Japan	Jap.	K. M. A.
May	29	— New York	Shunchong	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May	29	— Cruise	Naneric	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co.
May	29	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Br.	B. & S.
May	29	— Japan	Likin	Chi.	Customs
May	29	— Tientsin	Cordillere	Chi.	Customs
May	29	— Hongkong	Hsinming	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
May	29	— Nanking	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May	29	— Hankow, etc.	Shantung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May	29	— Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Br.	B. & S.
May	29	— Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May	29	— Chinwangtao	Tafoo Maru	Br.	J. M. & Co
May	29	— Hankow	Providence	Jap.	N. K. K.
May	29	— Hongkong	Shikano M.	Br.	M. & Co.
May	29	— Seattle	Huichow	Jap.	M.B.K.
			Montague	Br.	B. & S.
				Am.	Adl. Line

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
May	28	— Dairen	Comeric	Br.	
May	28	— Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony
May	28	— Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	29	— Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	29	— Tsingtau	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May	29	— Japan	Yamashire M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	29	— Japan	Taisoku Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	29	— Chinwangtao	Tongles	Chi.	
May	29	— Chinwangtao	Lt. de la Tour	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	29	— Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
May	29	— Nanking	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S
May	29	— New York	Shunchong	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co.
May	29	— Cruise	Naneric	Br.	B. & S.
May	29	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
May	29	— Japan	Likin	Chi.	Customs
May	29	— Tientsin	Cordillere	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	29	— Hongkong	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	29	— Nanking	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May	29	— Hankow, etc.	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
May	29	— Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
May	29	— Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co
May	29	— Chinwangtao	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
May	29	— Hankow	H.S.M. Woodlark	Br.	M. & Co.
May	29	— Hongkong	Providence	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	29	— Seattle	Shikano M.	Br.	B. & S.
			Huichow	Am.	Adl. Line
			Montague		

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C	May 17	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
B N B	May 14	Goat	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
K N D	May 22	Samar	Am. gun-boat
B. VIII	May 17	Suma	Jap. gun-boat
O.D.W.	May 2	Teal	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	May 17	Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
B.N.B.	May 29	Woodlark	Br. gun-boat

Vessels Due

Araturus, *Seattle*	June	2
Chenan, *Hongkong*	June	3
Choysang, *Tsingtau*	May	30
Chungking, *Hankow*	June	4
E. Trader, *S. Francisco* ..	June	3
E. of Asia, *Hongkong* ..	June	5
Eurana, *Baltimore*	May	30
Feiching, *Foochow*	June	3
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	May	30
Haean, *Wnchcow*	May	31
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	May	30
Hsinfung, *Hankow*	May	31
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	June	2
Hwahta, *Hankow*	June	6
Kiangtoo, *Hankow*	June	1
Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	June	5
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	June	4
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	June	7
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	June	1
Kokura Maru, *Japan*	June	1
Koonshing, *Tientsin*	May	31
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	May	30
Lancaster, *Baltimore*	June	5
Loongwo, *Hankow*	June	3
Luenho, *Hankow*	June	5
Luenyi, *Hankow*	June	6
Nanking, *Hongkong*	June	6
Ngankin, *Hankow*	May	30
Ningshin, *Foochow*	June	3
Poyang, *Hankow*	June	5
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	May	31
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	June	5
Tenyo Maru, *Hongkong* ..	May	30
Toonan, *Newchwang*	May	31
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	May	30
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	June	2
Shengking, *Hankow*	June	2
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	June	6
Suiwo, *Hankow*	June	6
Sunning, *Hongkong*	June	7
Tatung, *Hankow*	June	3
W. Henshaw, *S. Francisco*	May	30
W. Hembrie, *N. Orleans* ..	May	30
Woosung, *Hankow*	May	31
Wuchang, *Hankow*	June	7
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	June	3
Yingchow, *Tsingtau*	June	3

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Klangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Nun and child, Mr. and Mrs. Barioni and child, Messrs. Lawrence, Kimes.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Debrell and child, Rev. and Mrs. J. Irwin, 2 Misses Irwin, Lieut. S W. Macauley.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mrs. M. I. Watson and child, Mr. de Graff, 8 Naval Ratings; from Kiukiang: Mrs. O Wheeler.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Marr from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. E C. Lonrenco, Miss M. E. Lonrenco Misses E. J. Bricha, V. A. Dadge Mrs. H. L. Wright, Miss E Curtes, Mrs. C. Gutiever and 2 children, Miss C. Lapez, Mrs. M. S. Villim, Messrs. R. J. Harrison. F. W. Fox, M. J. Wright, R. J. Villim, L. C. Oman, D. D. Bassell. V. Marsenger, L. Allison, D. P. Spositof, C. M. Pereira, S. Feronda, E. Gutiver.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan: Sir William and Lady Maxwell, Messrs. W. Gray, E. W. Turner.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Japan: Mr. and Mrs. Chan Sun Yuen, Mrs. W. E. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Li Yuk Tong and daughter, Miss J. Rice, Mrs. T. Gibbison, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. O'Callagan, Mrs. B. Young and child, Miss M. E. Manuel, Messrs. R. H. Felgate, M. Ho, W. V. Curtis, W. A. Dalgrano, Kung Che Chen.

Shipping Items

The M.M. s.s. Peiho will sail from Shanghai (S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf) for Marseilles, Havre and Antwerp via Haiphong and Saigon today at 8 a.m.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and was due at Woosung last night. The tender with incoming passengers is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The Tenyo sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco this afternoon and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave at 3 o'clock.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Dairen and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Lieut. de la Tour will sail from Shanghai for Havre, London and Antwerp on Thursday, June 10.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Klangtoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching will leave Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday,

The P. and O. s.s. Kildonan Castle was expected to leave Colombo for Hongkong and Shanghai last Sunday afternoon, May 23.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala, from London, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on June 16.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Chefoo for Tientsin on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf about eleven o'clock this morning. The Kumano sails for same port on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday morning and will sail for Marseilles and ports today. The tender Whangpoo with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the French Mail jetty at nine o'clock this morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Delta will sail for London and ports on Tuesday and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED
Auctioneers Valuers Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, May 31st.—Household Furniture, etc., in back Salesroom at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, May 31st.—Superior Household Furniture in 15 Ezra Road at 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 1st.—Surplus Stock of Provisions etc., at 1 Broadway at 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 1st.—3 storied brick building at the Oriental Cotton Mills premises, Yangtszepoo Road at 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 2nd.—Superior Household Furniture at 132 Weihaiwei Road at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 2nd.—Superior New Household and Office Furniture and cut glassware in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 4th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in salesroom at 10 a.m.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS NOTICE

A large assortment of NEW, highest grade automobile accessories will be sold at

Auction, Monday, May 31st.,
at 2:30 p.m.

If you own a car drop in and get the equipment you want AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.
AUCTIONEERS.
10/16 Ezra Road.
29854

SALE

We Are

CLOSING UP

our business at 23 Nanking Road. In order to clear up the whole stock, we are offering great Bargains in Ladies and Children's Hosiery, Underwear, Lingerie, Laces, Ribbons, Dress-goods, Silk Sweaters, etc., etc.

HATS at half prices.

I. Cantorovich
23 Nanking Road.
29870

MEMORIAL DAY falling on Sunday, Monday, May 31, 1920, will be observed as a holiday, and the offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to public business on that day.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.
29849

Dr. OKS, M.D.

SPECIALIST for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose, 9-11 a.m. to 1-4 p.m., No. 3 Kiukiang Road, Telephone Central No. 1801.
29876

Fresh Butter
"DAISY" BRAND
and
"MEADOW" BRAND

in one-lb pats
may be obtained from
all leading stores

These Brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied *daily* to all leading Storekeepers.

FRESH, PURE & DELICIOUS

Outport Orders may be sent to

GEDDES & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS
5 Peking Road. Tel. 346.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. R. A. Hutchinson, Jr., has been appointed Motor Car Sales Manager.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.,
Proprietors of
HUDFORD GARAGE.
29879

Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association

Mixed Doubles Championship

Entries for the above must be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 4th June. No. entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the entrance fee of $5.

A. H. GEORGE,
Hon. Secretary.
c/o British Consulate-General,
Shanghai.
29857

The Yangtsze Insurance Association Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Association No. 36 The Bund, Shanghai, on the 31st day of May at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following Resolutions which were duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association held on the 14th day of May last will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

(1) "THAT each of the existing shares of the Association be divided into ten shares of $10 each."

(2) "THAT the Capital of the Association be increased to "$2,500,000 by the creation of 130,000 shares of $10 each."

(3) "THAT the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purposes of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Association in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 15th May, 1920.
29594

ARRIVALS

Piper Heidsieck
PIPER SEC AMERICAIN 1914
Champagne (Reims)

Heidsiecks
MONOPOLE (RED TOP)
Champagne (Reims)

Heerings
CHERRY BRANDY
(Copenhagen)

Cusenier's
CREME DE CACAO
(Marseille)

LOITEN'S
AQUAVIT (10 AAR)
(Kristania)

United Distilleries
OLD LIQUEUR GENEVA
Dutch Gun (Schiedam)

Telephone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

NOTICE

I have this day severed my connection with Messrs. Grenard, Betines & Co., 79-82 Nanking Road.

S. J. BETINES
29859

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shing" Captain Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 1st June, at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 16A, Peking Road. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.
29879

6% NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

PAYMENT OF THIRTEENTH COUPON.

The public is hereby notified that the Thirteenth Coupon of 6% National Loan of the First Year of the Republic of China falls due on June 1st 1920. In Nanking, Hankow and Kiangsi, the coupons will be cashed only by the offices of the Bank of China, but in Shanghai and Peking, both the offices of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications will cash these coupons. Numbers of payable coupons have also been sent to the offices of the above Banks for their reference.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
Peking, May 20, 1920.
29884

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the business formerly carried on under the name of

C. Hong Sun & Co.,

at No. 6, Hankow Road, Shanghai, has been converted into a private Limited Liability Company, as from 1st June 1920, under the same management, and the name and style will henceforth be

C. Hong Sun & Co., Ltd.
29871

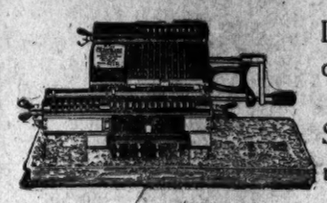
BOSTONIA

61 CARTER ROAD
Board — Residence, Garden and tennis court. Phone, W. 883.
29861

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

DON'T WASTE TIME



Let a Marchant do your figuring.

Saves hours of mental strain.

PHONE US FOR DEMONSTRATION

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add. Mackbauck
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The *Prest-O-Lite* Battery is a battery of the highest quality, scientifically designed to insure the utmost in power, capacity and long life, backed by *real* service.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MATRIMONIAL

FOREIGN lady would like to get acquainted with respectable gentleman. Only those with matrimonial intentions need apply to Box 953, THE CHINA PRESS.
29887 M. 30

APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED couple, without children, want fine furnished house or villa about six rooms. French concession or western district. Not less than six months. Apply to Box 949, THE CHINA PRESS.
29880 J. 2

WANTED, one large room with board, bathroom attached, for married couple and child. Apply to Box 914, THE CHINA PRESS.
29813 M. 30

PROFESSIONAL

WELL-educated young lady teacher gives lessons in Russian and French. Apply to Box 943, THE CHINA PRESS.
29869 M. 30

ENGLISH lessons given by experienced lady, new and easy method, very moderate. Apply to Box 952, THE CHINA PRESS.
29887 M. 30

A well-educated Chinese seeks vacancy for teaching Mandarin, Shanghai dialect and Chinese languages every day. Apply to GG-11 Mandalay Road.
29853 J. 4

WELL-educated Russian lady desires to exchange lessons with English-speaking lady. Apply to Box 927, THE CHINA PRESS.
29834 M. 30

HOUSES TO LET

FOR four office folk comfortable summer home (American), twenty minutes from town by motor; grass court. Each $150 monthly. Apply to Box 866, THE CHINA PRESS, or evenings, telephone East 85.
29875 M. 30

MOHKANSHAN cottage for rent, for June and July only. Four rooms, spring water to bathroom and kitchen. Terms $120.00. Apply at once to Fitch, 120 Szechuen Road.
29836

TO LET, from 10th June, four-roomed house, centrally situated, suitable for offices or residence. For particulars, apply to Box 928, THE CHINA PRESS.
29835 M. 30

FOR RENT, furnished house on Mokanshan. Good location, fine views. Available for the summer season. Apply to Box 913, THE CHINA PRESS.
29812 M. 30

ATTRACTIVE Bungalow, desirable location, will exchange for large residence, containing three bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 888, THE CHINA PRESS.
29754 M. 30

TO LET, No. 17 Arsenal Road, large, semi-foreign residence. Beautiful garden, available immediately. Can be leased for one or two years. Rental Tls. 150 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd.
29458

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 25

SITUATIONS WANTED

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

MANAGERIAL POSITION WANTED: American college-man of good presence, aged 30, open for engagement from July 1st. Seven years' business experience in China, four years as an outport manager of large specialised import company, one year as an outport manager of large general importing and exporting firm. Has good executive ability and judgment, extensive knowledge of Chinese commercial conditions and customs, also effective methods in dealing with officials and staffs, with some understanding of the language. Will anyone desiring the services of a high-grade man, as an executive, manager, department-head, or work of a confidential nature, kindly communicate with the advertiser. No objection to outport. Please reply to Box 948, THE CHINA PRESS.
29880 J. 5

YOUNG MAN who writes and speaks English fluently, and also possesses a knowledge of bookkeeping and translation, wishes to secure a position in a foreign firm. Apply to Box 950, THE CHINA PRESS.
29882 J. 2

AN American technical man is looking for temporary position for summer months. Any type of work considered. Apply to Box 931, THE CHINA PRESS.
29841 M. 30

AMERICAN, recently arrived Shanghai, desires to connect with small growing enterprise. Ability and energy. Initial compensation secondary. Apply to Box 938, THE CHINA PRESS.
29482 M. 30

AMERICAN chemical engineer, experienced in the equipment and operation of chemical and semi-chemical plants, open for connection. Apply to Box 934, THE CHINA PRESS.
29853 J. 1

SALESMAN, smart and capable, 32 years of age, is open for engagement from June 1st. Good organiser and capable of taking charge, first-class references. Apply to Box 918, THE CHINA PRESS.
29818 M. 30

COMPRADORESHIP wanted: Chinese who has thorough knowledge of export and import business, anxious to join firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Apply to Box 912, THE CHINA PRESS.
29811 J. 3

EXPERIENCED lady steno-typist desires work after office hours. Apply to Box 922, THE CHINA PRESS.
29825 M. 30

RESPONSIBLE position desired by American, married, age 30. Outport satisfactory. Over two years experience in Japan in steel and general lines. Apply to Box 915, THE CHINA PRESS.
29814 M. 30

YOUNG MAN (married) with 12 years experience in import, export and shipping firms in the Far-east, speaks Chinese fluently, desires responsible position in any capacity. Capable of taking charge of a department, disengaged 1st June. Moderate salary, best references. Please apply to Box 878, THE CHINA PRESS.
29729 J. 6

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
29885

TO RENT, offices, centrally located, first-floor, well furnished, sufficient for large staff, telephones installed. Can be taken over intact, immediate possession. Exceptionally low rent. Apply to Box 921, THE CHINA PRESS.
29824 M. 30

MISCELLANEOUS

BRITISHER and wife wish to join a tennis club with ground on or near the Race Course, or near the French Club. Please reply to Box 937, THE CHINA PRESS.
29855

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board—Residence
Apply
MRS. G. POLLOCK.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
ONE large room, also one small room, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.
29851

TO LET with board from June 15th, well furnished and ventilated flat, of two large adjoining rooms, small room and modern equipped bathroom. Suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 935, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, large furnished room with verandah and bathroom attached, full board (hot and cold water). Apply 304 Avenue Joffre.
29844 M. 30

LARGE, nicely furnished room to rent, cool in summer. Range Road. Apply to Box 940, THE CHINA PRESS.
29864 J. 2

CENTRAL: to let, medium-sized furnished room, without board. Apply to Box 941, THE CHINA PRESS.
29863 M. 30

ONE or two furnished rooms for bachelors, in private family, near Cercle Sportif Francais. Use of garage. Apply to Box 942, THE CHINA PRESS.
29866 J. 1

WANTED, a gentleman as paying guest in private American family. Apply to 23 Dixwell Road, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., or from 5 to 7.
29865

VERY large room, with board, in private apartment, three minutes walk from Bund, suitable for couple. Apply to Box 908, THE CHINA PRESS.
29877 M. 30

FRENCH FAMILY desires one or two paying guests. Comfortable home, good district. Apply to Box No. 944, THE CHINA PRESS.
29565

GENTLEMAN wishes to let part of house, with board, to married couple, from June 1st to December 1st. Apply to Box 930, THE CHINA PRESS.
29840 J. 1

NICE large furnished room, with board, hot and cold water, telephone. June 1st. Apply No. 49 Bubbling Well Road.
29837 M. 30

TO LET, central, a three-roomed furnished flat, geyser in bathroom, gas stove in kitchen, telephone. Apply to Box 920, THE CHINA PRESS.
29823 M. 30

TO LET, for immediate occupation, flat, comprising two large rooms, small room, verandah and bath. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 916, THE CHINA PRESS.
29815 M. 30

TO LET, two adjoining rooms, bath, verandah, western district. For family with child, meals served privately. Apply to Box 926, THE CHINA PRESS.
29831 M. 30

TO LET, two rooms Western district, ideal home for married couple. Tennis lawn, stabling, garage. Apply to Box 886, THE CHINA PRESS.
29751 M. 30

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED house, preferably furnished, for summer months. Please state terms; will pay bonus for information leading to renting of same. Apply to Box 933, THE CHINA PRESS.
29852 J. 1

WANTED to rent, large furnished house with every convenience, French-town preferred. Address offers to the Manager, Russo-Asiatic Bank.
29800 J. 2

WANTED to rent house, French concession. Occupation November 1st, one year lease. Apply to Box 854, THE CHINA PRESS.
29690

SITUATIONS VACANT

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING: Secure technical knowledge of this interesting work. Prepare for increasing opportunities in China. I. C. S. possesses facilities for keeping textbooks in pace with rapid developments. We have modern thorough training in "Complete Automobiles," "Automobile Electric Equipment", "Gas Engines," etc. Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

EUROPEAN young engineer and mechanic, desires position. Apply to Box 947, THE CHINA PRESS.
29873 J. 1

WANTED, travelling salesman for outports. State previous experience and particulars, to Box 947, THE CHINA PRESS.
29874 J. 5

WANTED immediately, a Portuguese sales-girl. Apply to Box 951, THE CHINA PRESS.
29886 J. 1

WANTED, soap-boiler, no choice regarding nationality. Address Mr. Borodin, 55 Meadow Road, Tientsin, China.
29863

WANTED: Musicians (foreigners) for a theatre orchestra. Apply to Box 936, THE CHINA PRESS.
29855

WANTED for an important society, an intelligent and active young foreigner. Good salary offered to the right person. Apply to Box 932, THE CHINA PRESS.
29846 J. 1

WANTED: Cashier—bookkeeper—accountant. Must be experienced man with first-class credentials who can furnish bond if necessary. Knowledge of Shorthand desirable but not indispensable. Reply giving nationality, age, experience and salary required. Replies will be treated confidentially. American preferred. Apply to Box 897, THE CHINA PRESS.
29785 J. 1

WANTED, competent stenographer for large American firm. State experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 789, THE CHINA PRESS.
29557

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, complete, almost new, furniture and fixtures for five-roomed house. Apply to Box 945, THE CHINA PRESS.
29872 J. 5

FOR SALE, Hupmobile car, five seater, perfect running order, self-starter, new tires. For particulars, apply 5 Carter Road, telephone west 1850.
29868 J. 3

FOR SALE, furniture and fixtures including electric lights, of a four-roomed house, situated in Hongkew district. Good opportunity for those who desire to rent fully furnished house complete. Apply to Box 939, THE CHINA PRESS.
29860 J. 1

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
29858

FOR SALE, three dogs—doberman pincher. Apply 3-B Broadway, from 26th, 27th, 30th.
29773

FOR SALE, one donkey-engine, just like new. Apply to Box 890, THE CHINA PRESS.
29856 M. 30

FOR SALE, child's donkey with saddle, one small girl's bicycle, and one set golf clubs. Apply to Box 929, THE CHINA PRESS.
29839 J. 1

FOR SALE, new Brunswick phonograph, latest model, new improvements. Apply to Box 824, THE CHINA PRESS.
29829 M. 30

FOR SALE, in good condition a large quantity of strong packing cases, crates, slack casks, etc. Offers to William Jacks and Co., No. 1 Hongkong Road.
29816

CLEVELAND motor-cycle, used two months. Perfect order. Has rear-seat, light and horn. Price reasonable. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 810, THE CHINA PRESS.
29806 M. 30

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 27

Extraordinary Discovery about the Queen of Spain's Deaf Son

After 12 Years' Hopeless Efforts of the Best Doctors in All Europe a London "Healer" Suddenly Seizes the Little Prince by the Neck, Twists the Bones--- and the Royal Child Is Cured!

Not all the King's horses
Nor all the King's men
Could put Humpty-Dumpty
Together again.

THE King of Spain's second son was born deaf and dumb. Poor little Prince Don Jaime was the victim of a sad, a terrible affliction.

This distressing misfortune was the great grief of the Queen's life. Of all her six delightful children, why should such a shocking affliction cloud the life of Prince Jaime? The whole nation sympathised with the royal family.

Every great specialist the world over was called to examine the child. For the last twelve years the boy, now a sturdy youth, has been under constant observation. Nothing that the eminent physicians could suggest was of any avail—Prince Jaime could not hear even the loudest noises. The auditory nerve, the "hearing" nerve, seemed dead, utterly useless.

And then a strange thing happened.

An unknown, an unrecognized, unorthodox healer accomplished the other day what all the King's doctors and all the King's influence couldn't do—this queer, unprofessional healer cured the little Prince's deafness.

Born deaf twelve years ago Prince Jaime now hears. And with his hearing has come the power to speak.

And the astonishing explanation of the boy's ailment dates its cause back to a scene at the royal bull fight in Madrid—a pre-natal accident that day which twisted the neck of the royal unborn babe and paralyzed its auditory nerve.

When Queen Victoria first went to Spain she was shocked to find that she was expected to attend bull fights. If she did not go she might destroy the popularity of herself and her husband. The Queen was an English girl, the youngest granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria. A pretty, healthy, blond-haired girl, she was chosen as most fitted to rear a healthy family for King Alfonso, who inherited a poor constitution from his ancient Bourbon ancestors, many of whom were insane or defective.

The young Princess, who was not of great importance in England, was doubtless attracted by the thought of becoming a real Queen, and of enjoying the vast revenues that went with the position. She fully appreciated the duty that fell to her of becoming a popular queen and a devoted mother.

Everybody in Spain goes to bull fights, and chief among the spectators must be the King and Queen and the members of the upper classes.

It is part of the royal trade, like being shot at by anarchists. The young Queen murmured, but found that she had to go. The whole thing shocked her—the cruelty, the butchery of animals, the risk of human life—but what repelled her unbearably was the cruelty to the horses. Wretched old horses unable to run out of the way are deliberately exposed to the bull to be disemboweled as a preliminary to the great feature of the spectacle.

The Queen, with her English sporting training and interest in horses, declared this practice was absolutely intolerable and she would not witness it. It was then arranged that at any bull fights which she attended unnecessary slaughter of horses should be avoided.

Just before the birth of her second son the Queen attended a bull fight at Segovia, near Madrid. It should be explained that the birth was not then expected by the Queen or her physicians. It would not have occurred normally until several months later.

This bull fight proved to be a dreadful affair, in which all the requests of the Queen were recklessly disregarded. A number of miserable horses were slaughtered in front of her, making her sick with horror.

Finally the bull killed a man right in front of her, almost at her feet. Indeed, it seemed as if the enraged animal might charge straight through the wooden fence that separated it from the Queen.

The Queen sprang back in fear and horror and nearly fell backward. It was then that the harm was done to her little unborn son; it was then that he was doomed to grow up deaf and dumb, although not one of those around her had intelligence enough to understand the significance of this accident.

The Queen was taken home by the King to the Royal Palace at La Granja and was immediately found to be seriously ill. The chief Court physicians, Dr. Conde and Dr. Le Desma, attended her, but even then they did not understand the critical nature of her illness. At seven o'clock the next evening her condition became suddenly apparent and on the following day a son was born to the Queen.

Here it should be recalled that the antiquated ceremonies surounding the birth of a child of the Queen of Spain are of a nature to cause serious danger to a delicate mother. All the members of the royal family, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, most of the other members of the Cabinet, the leading members of the nobility and the high officers of the army and navy assembled in a great throne room adjoining the chamber in which the Queen was suffering. All the intervening doors were open.

Immediately after the birth the baby was dressed in splendid laces. He was then laid on a scarlet cushion, which was placed on a great silver dish. King Alfonso took the dish and carried the baby into the next room, where the large, highly dressed assembly was waiting, and informed them that he had become the father of a prince. The weather was cold, the palace was not heated by modern methods, and everybody, including the baby, suffered acutely.

The news was then conveyed to a military officer outside the palace and twenty-one guns roared out a salute. The King's next act was to pardon, in honor of the event, a wretched man who had been condemned to death.

Under these uncomfortable circumstances came into the world poor Prince Jaime, who was destined to be deaf and dumb for twelve years. When the baby was between one and two years old the truth began to reach the world. Of course, it was denied. Many reports said that he was an idiot. Finally the King permitted the truth to be known that the poor Prince could not talk or hear, but was otherwise mentally normal.

The King was deeply distressed at the thought that some of the sins of his forefathers had descended upon th's poor boy. The Queen felt all a mother's anguish that her child should be debarred from a normal life.

The little Prince was taken to nearly every famous surgeon and medical specialist in Europe in the hope of a cure, but without success. It was thought that there was a possibility of a cure because the nerve of hearing appeared to be intact, although it was incapable of perceiving anything like speech.

And now at last the boy has been undoubtedly cured. The cure has not been accomplished by any of the distinguished regular physicians and surgeons who treated the Prince, but by a practitioner named Johnston May, who is called "an anatomical healer." He has been engaged for many years in curing obscure diseases which had baffled medical science. He cures them by correcting displacements of the spine and other bones.

As a last resort the Queen took her afflicted son to the anatomical healer in London. He immediately discovered something that all the regular doctors had overlooked—he discovered that two of the joints of the little Prince's backbone had been displaced, causing pressure on the great nerves to the ear and paralyzing them.

Johnston May corrected this displacement and, true to his diagnosis, the boy immediately began to hear and quickly responded to efforts to teach him to speak. It seemed almost a miracle.

Johnston May has given an explanation of how he cured the little Prince. The anatomical adjuster is a middle-aged, thick-set man, clean shaven and quiet of speech. His hands are his most striking feature.

These hands have fingers abnormally long and acutely sensitive. The observer notices that they are never still. They are always working about with an uncanny motion as if they were performing invisible wonders. These hands he uses both in his diagnosis and his manipulations.

The hands tell him what is wrong with a patient. They are more to him than the stethoscope and other instruments are to the doctor. Mr. May says that he can almost smell with his hands. They are, in short, the hands that told him what was the matter with the young Prince.

"The real trouble with the Prince," explained Mr. May to a correspondent, "was caused by the displacement of the atlas and axis bones of the neck—the first and second cervical vertebrae. The displacement produced a pressure on the great auditory nerve to the ear and caused deafness. That displacement was brought about before his birth, as many persons now know.

"His hip also was slightly tilted, and this, too, through his spine, affected his neck. These displacements all caused pressure on the nerves connected with the ear and thus made the boy absolutely deaf.

"When the Prince was first brought to me I reset the displaced bones.

"Two days after that he went to hear 'Chu Chin Chow' and could hear the music of the piece. At the next session I shall treat the muscles of the neck and bring them back into normal position. With this further treatment the Prince will be able to hear better. Within a few days he learned to distinguish voices.

"Gradually as the functions of the ear develop his hearing will become more and more acute. There is no reason why it should not be absolutely normal in about a year."

A member of Queen Victoria's family in England has revealed the interesting fact that the first sound heard by the little Prince was the melodious voice of his uncle, the Marquis of Carisbrooke, the Queen's brother. It was two days afterward that he went to the musical comedy referred to by the healer.

The noble marquis is the possessor of a much admired deep bass voice, which he exercises freely for the benefit of his friends. After the little Prince came home from the healer his uncle happened to be singing in the palace drawing room. The little boy was astonished to hear the tones. At this stage it was said he could only perceive bass tones. This is curious, as in many cases of deafness the higher tones only are perceptible.

The boy's range of hearing rapidly increased, and in two days he could hear soprano singing and began to hear speaking tones. He had previously had lessons in lip reading for the deaf and dumb and had learnt to speak a little, but had made poor progress. He is now rapidly learning to speak naturally.

Anatomists will readily understand how a displacement of the boy's upper spinal vertebrae could have destroyed his power of hearing. The nerve centres of the central nervous system are situated in the base of the brain and in the spinal column. The two nerves of hearing running to each ear, known as the eighth cervical pair of nerves, start in the medulla oblongata, which is part of the base of the brain. The medulla is really the top of the spinal cord and is immediately above the first spinal vertebra, which is called the atlas. The next vertebra below this is the axis.

Johnston May's work consists mainly in restoring the spinal column to its natural position, in giving it its natural flexibility and in removing excrescences which often grow upon it as a result of disease or malposition. He also corrects the position of other bones and makes the joints flexible.

It is very strange that, when scores of persons knew of the unfortunate accident attending the boy's birth, no one had intelligence enough to connect it with his subsequent affliction. Doubtless, if he had been an ordinary child, a butcher's son, for instance, the doctor would have found right away that there was something wrong with his neck and would have tried to put it straight, but as he was a prince his person was sacred, nobody dared to touch him and so he was allowed to grow up deaf and dumb.

The Queen has sought for nearly twelve years for some one who could cure her son. For a long time he was under the treatment of Professor Henri Reymond, the most noted ear specialist in Switzerland, but without any serious result. Two operations were performed on him at the Laryngological Clinic, Fribourg, Switzerland, in 1911 and 1912, but they did him no good. He was again operated on in 1912 by Professor Moore, of Bordeaux, a noted French ear specialist.

Nine distinguished European physicians and surgeons examined him at Biarritz, in 1912, and pronounced him mentally normal, but they did not help him to hear.

Year after year the King and Queen have made new efforts to find a cure for their little son's affliction. The year before the war King Alfonso's principal physician, Dr. Vincente Lorente, visited the United States, at the instance of his royal master, to report on the various methods in use on this side of the Atlantic for the relief of the deaf and dumb. The doctor returned to Spain, so satisfied with what he had learned over here, that at his instance the King distributed several orders and decorations among those Americans who had assisted the doctor in his investigations.

But these men did not help the poor boy to hear.

The Prince's affliction was finally regarded as so incurable that it was officially decided that it must bar him from succeeding to the throne. By the laws of most European royal families incurably deformed princes are now barred from succeeding.

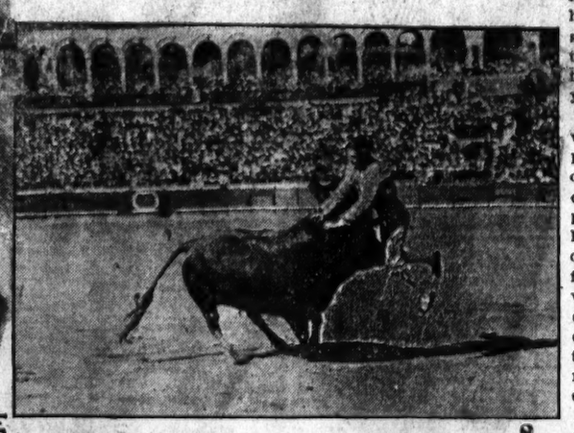
In 1913 the youngest brother of the afflicted Prince, the little Don Juan, only a few months old, was officially designated as the second heir to the Crown, the first heir being, of course, the sturdy, fair-haired, stolid Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias, who is as blond as his brother Jaime is dark.

The two older boys get on very well with one another. Jaime seemed to understand every look and every movement of the lips of his elder brother, who in turn comprehends Jaime, and always acted as his interpreter.

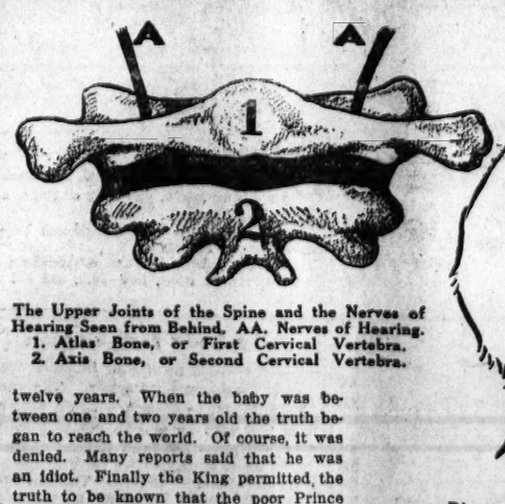
Now, it is certain that the order barring Prince Jaime from the throne will be officially rescinded as soon as the officials are satisfied that he is a thoroughly normal Prince who can hear and talk.

"The Queen sprang back in horror and nearly fell over, as the bull killed a man right in front of her. It was then that the injury to her unborn son happened."

Queen Victoria of Spain and Her Son, Don Jaime, Who Has Been Cured After Being Deaf and Dumb All His Life.



A Man Gored to Death at a Spanish Bullfight, a Tragedy Like That Which Caused the Queen's Mishap.



The Upper Joints of the Spine and the Nerves of Hearing Seen from Behind. AA. Nerves of Hearing.
1. Atlas Bone, or First Cervical Vertebra.
2. Axis Bone, or Second Cervical Vertebra.

Diagram Showing the Two Upper Vertebrae of the Back Bone, Whose Displacement Pressed on the Prince's Hearing Nerves and Paralyzed Them. X. Auditory Nerve. Y. First Cervical Vertebra. Z. Second Cervical Vertebra.

Newest Summer Evening Gowns

by

Lady Duff Gordon

A Gorgeous Gown of Net and Silver. ("Lucile" Model)

("Lucile" Model)

Summer Dress of Net Drapery and Satin—*and, at the Right,* a Side View of Same.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore [illegible] Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

THE new evening gowns for Summer are characterized chiefly by their diaphanous materials. The next trait apparent is their resemblance to flowers, which is very appropriate to the season.

I show you with an artist's pleasure in creation the costume displayed by the large left-hand figure. At a glance it captivates the fancy by its floral beauty. The net drapery is as delicate as the pollen that floats on a Summer breeze. The satin foundation is of the white brilliance of lily petals. The arrangement of the bodice is somewhat like crushed blossoms. The alternating folds of dark and light satin suggest nature's prodigality of mingled colors. The most conspicuous feature of the gown is the garland of appliqued velvet orchids edged with silver. The bodice is held over the shoulders by chains of jewels. The long sash ends of satin, jewel finished, in front, are unusual adornments. Diamond bands pass from the front of the headdress about the ears.

The large right-hand figure provides a back view of the same costume. It gives in detail the garland of appliqued orchids about the hips.

The small lower left-hand figure is particularly effective because of a veil of dark net. The net veil is edged with a silver border. It is finished at the corners with large silver tassels. The gown itself is of embroidered silver cloth. A wide girdle is made of chiffon velvet. The headdress is of diamonds set in silver, from which rises an ostrich plume.

A beautiful novelty is the evening wrap displayed by the lower right-hand figure. The collar and upper portion is of taffeta. The skirt of the wrap from the hip line is of chiffon edged with silver. The wide cuffs of the bell sleeves are of Chinese brocade. The collar is a wide border of chinchilla.

Novelty Summer Evening Wrap, With Collar and Upper Portion of Taffeta and Skirt of Chiffon Edged With Silver. The Wide Collar Is of Chinchilla. ("Lucile" Model)

Smocks And Lingerie Blouses

Becoming To All Figures And Adopted By Unanimous Consent They May Become Fixtures

(*New York Times*)

It isn't the major portion of the costume by any means and very little of it shows, but the importance of the separate blouse looms large in the realm of feminine attire—more so this season, perhaps, than for some years past. The reasons for this are easy to trace. The foremost of them is the sudden rise into fame of the smock or slipover blouse. This now takes its place as a costume accessory instead of being merely the finish of a suit, which had been its sole function.

The new slipover smocks are so beautiful, and they are becoming so popular, that one wonders whether women will ever be willing to give them up or whether they will insist upon adopting them as a part of the daily routine of dressing, just as they did the shirtwaist of old. That article of attire has stuck through thick and thin to the permanent wardrobe equipment of the American woman. It is what they call a "steady seller." And why? Because it is so useful that women find they can't do without it. The designers embellish it with new trimmings and new cuts, but the shirtwaist remains. The question is, Will its sister, the smock, do a trick of the same sort? Certainly there could be worse fate in wait for women, for the smock is, if rightly made, becoming to almost every sort of figure.

From a general point of view, color seems to be the chief and most alluring attribute of the smock as it is worn today. Many a dark costume has been livened and improved by just the touch of color that the smock, seen through a partly opened coat, adds to the dress. And the opportunities for introducing the smock are many and varied since the Eton jacket has become popular. Under the short coat (and the short, straight coat over the Lanvin model bids fair to the thing of the later season) it is charming.

Then, after all this, there comes the news from fashion authority that the frilled blouse of old—handmade, French stitched and hemstitched—is the very smartest thing that can be achieved. There is a situation for you! All sorts of blouses are good, and that is a real chance for the woman who is fond of this style of dressing.

There comes a wail from those who insist that a separate waist and skirt combination cuts them off and that the proportions of their figures cannot stand this interruption. Well, that is easily answerable by the smock blouse, for it can be the same color as the skirt; it falls over the skirt and drapes, when it is carefully constructed, to the lines of the figure just as a dress would do. Then, if the suit is properly fitted, a white collar or a soft white frill may appear at the opening of the jacket. At any rate, the separate blouse is at its best when it appears as a part of suit. It is not usually worn without the coat, or it should not be. It is a thing for the street if it is to appear at its best. Of course there are coats and coats, thin ones and thick ones, but they all look well when worn over the white blouse.

Importations from France are more easy to procure just now than they were during the war, and the handmade France blouse is the favorite of the smartest dressers. It cannot be imitated in any worthwhile manner, and it runs into such figures that none but the smart can possess it. The ways of the stitchings are wonderful and the laces and crochet edgings that adorn them are more beautiful than anything we have seen for years. A French blouse is, indeed a possession to be proud of.

The lingerie blouses made here by agile fingers and sold in the little specialty shops have gone into new and lovely paths of design. They can be bought in lovely variations, and the demand for them indicates that they are to be a favorite suit accompaniment. Many of them are developed in the crisp, new organdies in white and in the shades that tone off from white. The "toast" shades are the ones most in demand, ranging all the way from a cream white to a deep tone that is almost a tan. The transparency of the material adds greatly to the effect of these tan tones when worn with dark blue and homespun suits.

The toast-colored and light-tinted organdie blouses are trimmed with edgings of Swiss embroidery. It is many years since we have seen in any abundance the dainty, sheer little edgings that can be found on these blouses. Sometimes the edgings are laid on flat and sometimes they are used in tiny frills edging collar and cuffs and box pleat. The larger frill will not be downed, but appears from between the lapels of the smart coats.

Indeed, the frills of the predicted organdie frocks for midsummer wear have been transplanted to the separate blouse with success. Women are reacting from their wartime severity. At Palm Beach every sign pointed in this direction, and the blouses of the early Spring have certainly carried out the prediction in full force. There are colored organdie blouses with rows of frills made of their own material and picoted on the edges. There are white blouses made of Swiss dotted in colors and trimmed (when they are of the overblouse type) with fringes of ribbons colored to correspond with the dots upon the surface of the Swiss.

An individual designer is showing a collection of suit blouses made of organdie which she says she originated. She argues that, since coat sleeves are tightly and carefully fitted at the armholes, so should the blouse sleeves be constructed, and accordingly she fits in the little, short sleeves with the greatest of attention. She has a lightish blue, its edges bound in bias bands of organdie of a slightly darker shade of blue and in eighth of an inch bindings. The sleeves are put in Raglan fashion, closely hugging the shoulder line, and the neck is finished with a series of little flat collars drooping one over the other and finished with bias bindings.

This same designer has a golden yellow blouse that has a collar rounded and rather large, edged with a pleated two-inch frill that is picoted in black. She backs this as it falls over the opening at front by another frill of the same character, so that from the open front of the coat there issues a swirl of ruffings each with its little line of black to mark its edge.

Some of the new lingerie blouses, especially those of the colored organdies and dotted Swisses, are made to fit over the skirts instead of being tucked under the belt as is usual with waists of this general character. These will doubtless serve other purposes—for instance, for wear with lighter skirts for the middle of Summer and for country clothes. Pleated skirts of silk will be needed to complete them.

Smock blouses, however, have literally taken the women of the country by storm. This type of waist contains all of the virtues in one and is being adopted with unanimous consent. All of the materials are pressed into the service of its making and each one of them seems to suit the style better than the last. There are slipover blouses in plain materials and in those that are figured, they are made in all colors and all weights of fabric, they are embroidered and they are plain, they are trimmed and they are buttoned. One characteristic they retain universally is the short sleeve. Has there been any catering to conservative taste in this connection? Not the slighest sign of such a concession! The only blouses to be found are those with short sleeves—and the shorter the better. It is the embroidery on these waists which makes them distinctive.

Then the brocaded materials have been most successfully used for these smock blouses as have also the printed silks of heavier and the Roman striped ribbons. Under the short, straight coats these patterned silk waists are particularly effective.

Chiffon is effective for the tunic blouse, and many of those are shown in the smart shops. Most of them are heavily embroidered with seed beads either in an all-over pattern or in bands of trimming applied at the usual places. A blouse of this character must be exceedingly well made in order to show to its best advantage.

Some of the very newest blouses have followed a standard set by some successful Southern dresses, that is, they are made of ecru net and elaborately trimmed with edgings and insertions of lace. These are done in both the slipover style and in the belted blouse, and they promise to be used extensively. Net was established by the French designers at the Spring openings as being the material of the hour for thinner things, and its use for separate waists is only one of the many ways in which it has been employed.

Lace, by the way, is the trimming of the moment, and quantities of it are used on the newer blouses. It is inserted and pleated and used for collars, and in all the ways known to blouses it has been applied this season. Anything is good so long as it is the transparent, filmy woven thing that is called lace.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing? Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so gradually—requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at your chemists, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the greyness disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

* * * I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the stallax for me," said she. "It comes only in ¾ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

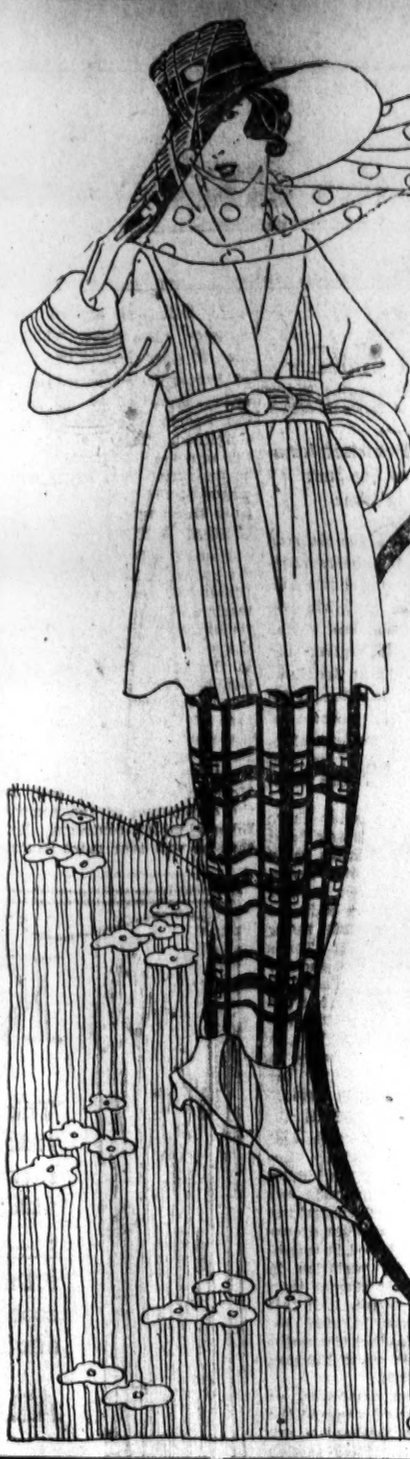
The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemists, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Cleminite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemists and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.



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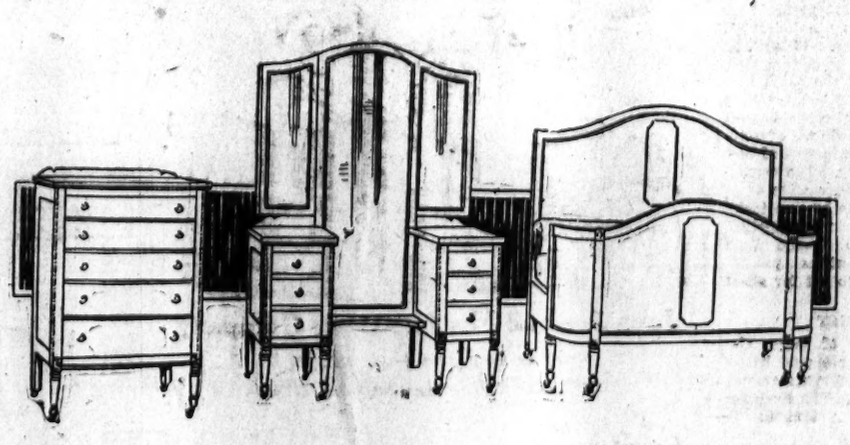

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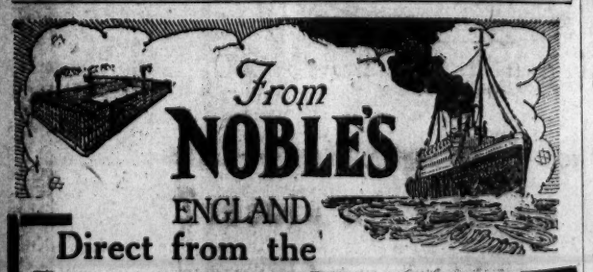

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1920

TO STANDARISE TIRE INFLATION

Under Or Over Mark Set By Makers Means Greater Expense For Car Owner

The average tire used by the motorist can be made to give thousands of miles of additional service if proper attention is paid to inflation, immediate repair of tread injuries and proper conditions of tire operation. This statement is made by H. A. Tarantous in an article entitled "Making Tires Last Longer," which appears in a recent issue of Motor. He emphasises the importance of inflation, stating that thousands of tire miles are lost through insufficient pressure. It is a case of neglect on the owner's part and this must be overcome if the lowest cost per tire miles is to be had. He says:

"A tire of certain size is designed to carry a certain weight only when the pressure of air within is correct. When that pressure is reduced or when the weight is increased beyond that specified, then the tire is operating under conditions for which it was not intended. The underinflation (or overloading even with the correct pressure) flexes the tire side walls too much. This causes the side walls to break down. In the case of a fabric tire it is likely to cause a crack in the fabric, and while cords can withstand more punishment in this respect than fabric tires, nevertheless, cords also are injured by underinflation.

PRESSURE MEANS SHAPE

"The object of inflating a tire to a certain pressure is to give it a certain shape which ought to be maintained as long as possible. It is perhaps more important to note the shape of the tire than it is to know the exact number of pounds pressure, but knowing that a certain pressure produces a certain shape one can more conveniently use the tire gauge. To show the importance of using the guage frequently one maker of tire valves calls attention to the possible loss of a great deal of air in a short time due to a small speck of dirt on the tire valve. Many owners forget or neglect to screw on valve stem caps with the result that dirt makes its way into the top of the stem. A serious loss of pressure due to this leakage would be detected immediately when the owner uses the gauge.

"Small tube repairs are quite easy for the average owner. The simplest and quickest method for small holes such as pin holes but not much larger than 1-16 inch, is to use cementless patches which simply require that the patch face be immersed in gasoline, the area around the injury cleaned with gasoline and rubbed with sandpaper and the patch is applied and pressed down firmly. The cement is applied in three successive coats which are allowed to become tacky after which the patch is applied, and pressed down firmly. Both cement and cementless patches should be allowed to set for about 15 minutes.

CLEANLINESS FIRST

"Tube punctures of large size one-half inch or over should be repaired by means of patches vulcanised to the tube. The stock for patching may be purchased in many forms, the most popular being the sheet variety where the exact size of patch is cut from the sheet. Allow a good margin of safety by making the patch large enough.

"Before a tube is inserted in a casing both should be well cleaned. A little tire talc should be sprinkled over the surface of the casing. Too much of the talc should not be used otherwise lumps will form and these may injure the tube. One of the commonest troubles with tubes is so-called pinching. In applying a tire the irons used may accidentally pinch a small portion of the tube. A tire may have a break in the fabric and this might cause a tube pinch. Where flaps are used and the flap is inserted so there is a crease in it, a pinch may result. When inserting a tube inflate it just enough to make it round then slip it into position. Spare tubes should be folded evenly and placed in a cloth bag. Many tubes are ruined because they were placed in the tool box or under a seat.

"There are a number of abuses which tires receive, all of which go toward decreasing tire life. The commonest of these is caused by misalignment of wheels."

SELECTING DRIVERS

The matter of picking drivers is a difficult one at best, even though our stock of truck drivers has been improved by the addition of thousands of men trained in the military service. Some of the big companies have certain definite conditions that must be met by all drivers entering their employ. One of the biggest truck users in New York will not use a man unless he has gray hair. A company in the west makes it a rule never to employ any but married men.

WIDE USE FOR TRAILERS

The use of trailers is steadily increasing and are in use for the delivery of lumber, brick, lime, cement and hardware. One company used its trailers for the delivery of nursery stock, another for hauling beaver board, some more for hauling delivery, one for the delivery of office partitions and cabinet work and one for delivering newspapers.

MARMON'S MOTOR IS BUILT THREE TIMES EACH DAY

Crowds At San Francisco Automobile Show See Just How It Is Done

Building a motor of the Marmon 34 three times a day, under direction of Bert Dingley and two men from the Nordyke and Marmon Company factory was one of the unique demonstrations given the San Francisco public at the show. This exhibition was a splendid demonstration to the fineness of manufacture and workmanship, the absolute accuracy of fit and the utter simplicity of this high efficiency motor.

In assembling the motor there is not a part that needs any hand fitting. Even the shimless main bearings of the massive crankshaft, where a variation greater than the half of a thousandth of an inch is not permitted, never have any hand fitting. These bearings are laid in the crankcase; the crankshaft is then placed in the bearings, the other half of the bearings and caps are added and bolts and nuts drawn tight. In conventional designs there is a vast amount of hand fitting for this work and very much time.

FINISH OF HIDDEN PARTS

Technically trained men and laymen are both mightily impressed at the finish of the hidden parts. The connecting rods are machined all over. Their making requires sixty-five machine operations. Every single rod is weighed and there is no variation in weight between rods greater than one-fourth of an ounce. All this is to insure proper balance between all the rods, that the motor as a whole may be up to Marmon standards of balance.

The two-section crankcase, as well as the under oil pan and the cover of the valve mechanism, are of cast aluminum. Each section is hand scraped inside and every bit of the outer surface of these parts is enameled and backed, assuring a motor that can be kept clean with the slightest care. The same finish is applied to the cylinder assemblies, which are case of gray iron in two sections of three cylinder sleeves each with water jackets. By its adoption the Marmon 34 engine is greatly simplified. The ease with which this unusually accurate engine can be assembled is proof of the efficiency of the design when viewed from this angle.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION

Bert Dingley, who conducted the unique exhibition, is the same Dingley who used to burn up the track and win races. He will be remembered by the veterans as the man who beat out Joe Tracy in the 1909 Vanderbilt elimination by forty-eight seconds. He was in the French Gordon Bennett race of the same year, and also performed well at Fairmount Park race. He has been an important part of the Nordyke and Mormon organisation ever since the completion of the company's Liberty motor contracts. Before that he was ever more important to the company, for he was the chief government inspector located at the Indianapolis factory, and his word was law. The Liberty motors manufactured by the company had to be right before. Bert would or could pass them. The very rigidity of his regime was a blessing to the plant. It was due to such standards that the company won the government's champion Liberty motor builders' pennant. It was in this work the manufacturers learned that it was possible to employ laboratory standards of accuracy in quantity production.

TESTING LEVELS

In testing oil levels the motor truck driver should be taught to run a wire through the cock before assuming that the oil is low. Often sediment collects around the inside of the flow out and it looks as though the lubricant was running low when in reality there is plenty.

OLDSMOBILE WINS TWO HARD TESTS

Takes Stockton-Camp Curry Endurance Run, And 'Slow Race' Nebraska

The San Joaquin Auto Association of Stockton, California, recently sponsored a strenuous endurance run from Stockton to Camp Curry, a distance of 180 miles.

Before the contestants dashed away on their long trip over the hills, a committee of the association sealed the radiators, hoods, transmissions, differentials and all other working parts of the cars.

OLDSMOBILE IS FIRST

The first stock car into Camp Curry, having mounted with a rush gradients of one in five, and toured through over poor roads, was an Oldsmobile driven by F. J. Kell. Not content with this victory, Mr. Kell drove to Stockton by a circuitous route, entering that town with the speedometer registering a total of 530 miles. Only then, in the presence of the mayor of the city, were the seals removed and every part of the car thoroughly examined. Everything was found in perfect condition. Less than two quarts of water had been used by the cooling system, but one and three-fourth quarts of lubrication oil had been consumed and the car had averaged 18¼ miles per American gallon of petrol.

WINS SLOW RACE

Another Oldsmobile victory was won at a holiday celebration at Falls City, Nebraska, where fifteen motor cars completed in a slow race. In this race the object was to travel three hundred yards in the longest possible time. Such a test is excellent to determine the perfection of the petrol system, as an extremely small but steady steam of petrol must reach the carburetor in order that the engine may go over so slowly, but still not stop.

The Oldsmobile of R. B. Heck won this odd slow race in the "fast" time of three minutes and ten seconds, reaching the goal line fifty seconds later than the last competitor.

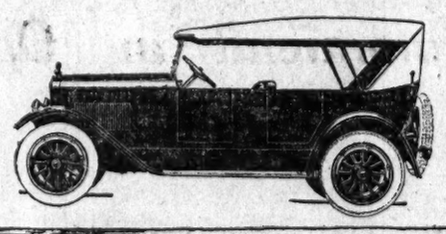
KING EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

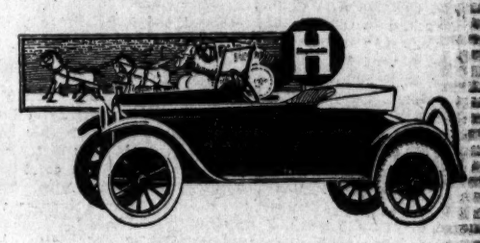
This year's Touring Car offers many refinements which should make even more popular this widely favored family automobile.

Simplicity and ease of operation make it the ideal car to drive, and its extreme economy of fuel, oil and tires, is only another proof of high engine efficiency.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
38 Canton Road, Shanghai

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Export Department, 152-154 West 72nd Street, NEW YORK, U.S.A.





Comfort in the Hupmobile is a very positive quality. It can be measured in the car's extraordinary riding ease; its superb steadiness over all roads; in its pulling power and its wonderful performance.

Brief Specifications

Body Types—Five-seater touring car, two-seater roadster.

Wheelbase—112 inches, (2.84 m.)

Cylinders—Four, cast en bloc, removable head 3¼" bore x 5½" stroke, 83 x 140 mm.

Starting and Lighting—Electric—two unit system.

Ignition—High tension magneto.

Carburettor—Adjustable.

Fuel System—Vacuum feed.

Lubrication—Pressure system with pump.

Clutch—Dry disc type, 7 plates.

Tyres—815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.

Wheels—Wooden (Artillery type).

Color—Blue or gray body.

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.
125 Bubbling Well Road

Owning & Operating **Eastern Garage** 4 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Owning & Operating **Star Garage** 125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai.

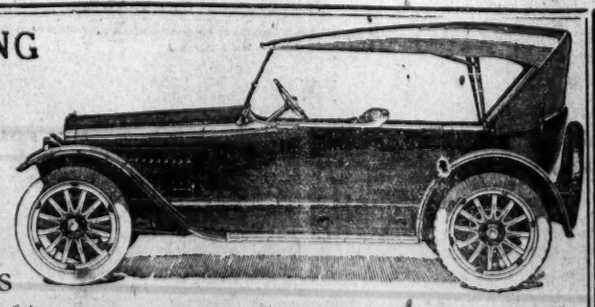
Hupmobile

INSURE your MOTOR CAR

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

INTRODUCING

THE NEW **Mitchell** SIXES



1920 MODELS IN STOCK

Note that this 5-passenger model has a 120-inch wheel-base, and that in the new models there are embodied nearly 100 costly improvements.

ALSO JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline Oil Fire
Also fillers in stock.

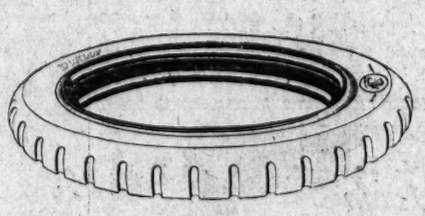
VIKING TIRES are good tires at a good price Guaranteed 5,000 Miles.

RED SPOT SEARCHLIGHTS
FORD SPARE PARTS

GOODYEAR TIRES

INDIAN MOTOR CYCLES
1 & 2 Cyl. Models in Stock

THE FEI LUNG COMPANY
OPERATING
THE FEI LUNG GARAGE — SHANGHAI AUTOMOBILE Co.
Hire Service, 153-4 Hupeh Road. Phone C. 4133. Show Rooms & Shops, F. 1787 Bubbling Well. Phone W. 933.



Which is the greater—the product or the producer?

It is an old argument, but in the case of Dunlop, great though the tyre is, the organization is unquestionably greater because it will, as scientific and natural resources permit, constantly improve the product.

But greatest of all is the Dunlop reputation, which proves that the tyre and the organisation are each worthy of each other.

20% discount off current price list

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED
Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
20 Kiukiang Road
Phone 2248 Cables: "Pneumatic"

If you are thinking of getting a car, don't buy one just because it "looks pretty." Study intelligently

the various parts—Chassis, Motor, Transmission, Steering, Rear Axle and, lastly, the Upholstery and General Finish.

Studebaker

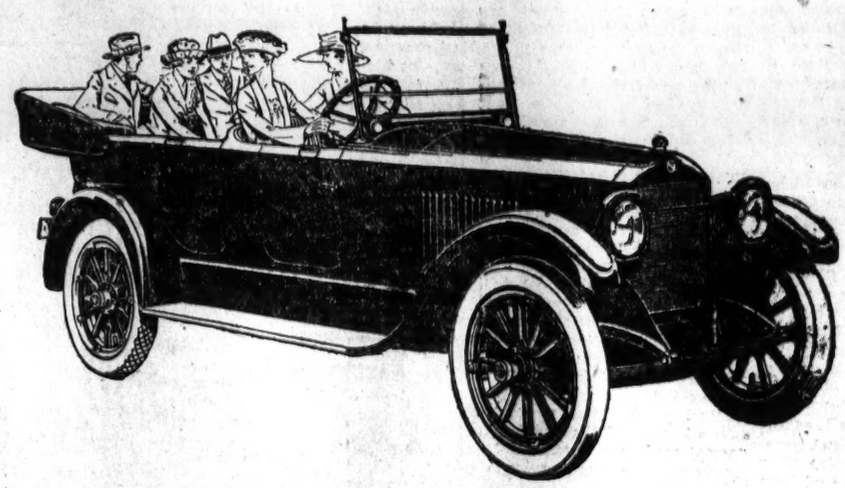
CARS

SERIES 20

are

Beautiful in Design

Mechanically Right



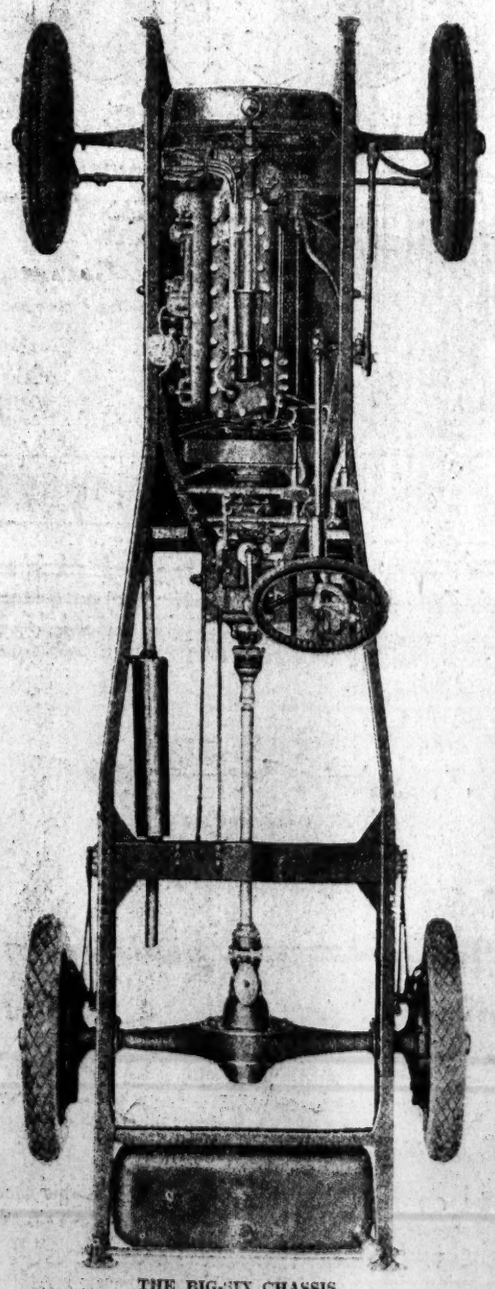
Thoroughly Modern

and

Economical in Operation and Upkeep

They may be equalled by a few other makes, but they are excelled by none.

In this advertisement we want to tell you something about the CHASSIS of the "BIG-SIX"



THE BIG-SIX CHASSIS

Its 126-inch wheelbase; 60-horse-power, demountable-head motor accessibility; simplicity and freedom from unnecessary parts; subframe which carries the rear of the motor and transmission and many other features of construction, assure perfect satisfaction under every condition of service.

Evidences of quality in the Series 20 Studebaker cars are high-grade workmanship throughout, the use of the best materials, such as chrome-nickel and vanadium steel, the use of taper roller bearings throughout, a generous use of drop forgings and the unusual attention which is given to all the small and seemingly insignificant details that go into the construction of a car.

Studebaker engineers have produced chasses of remarkable strength and solidity, with unusual simplicity, due to the elimination of all unnecessary parts. Balance, lightness and a scientific distribution of weight over the entire length of the chassis frame has resulted in exceptional roadability and economy in operation.

The chassis frame of each model is of pressed steel, channel section with a narrow paralleled forward portion to permit of a short turning radius. The rear of the frame is widened to furnish a support for the body without overhang, also to permit of direct support in the springs by the use of simply spring brackets without overhang.

Frame side members have deep sections to resist deflection and are secured together by means of five cross members strongly reinforced with gussets. The frame side members are exceptionally well braced at all bends, resulting in a very rigid construction and a large factor of safety.

The front axle is a unit forging from high-grade steel specially heat-treated. Easy steering and unusual road driving qualities are secured by proper tilting of the axle locating the steering-knuckle pin close to the center line of the wheel, ample steering arm leverages, reduced bearing pressures in steering-knuckle pin and by the use of well lubricated, hardened and ground steering-knuckles are large in section and each carries two taper roller bearings on which the front wheels revolve.

SPECIFICATION OF THE BIG-SIX

SEATING CAPACITY—Seven passengers.

WHEELBASE—126 inches.

MOTOR—Six cylinders cast en bloc; demountable L-head, 3⅞" x 5", 60-65 H. P. at 2,000 R. P. M.

LUBRICATION—Splash and positive distribution.

COOLING SYSTEM—Centrifugal force pump circulating system; tubular radiator; 18-inch four-blade fan.

PETROL SYSTEM—17-gallon tank in rear; vacuum feed.

CARBURETION—Two-range carburetter with hot-spot intake manifold.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM—Separate unit starter and generator.

IGNITION—High-tension magneto.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS—Large headlights with improved deflecting and diffusing lenses; two degrees of dimming; speedometer light; side lights integral with windshield; tonneau light with convenient extension; tail light.

CLUTCH—Aluminum, leather-faced, cone clutch with anti-spin brake.

TRANSMISSION—Intermediate, separate unit, three speeds forward, and reverse; long gear-shift lever.

GEAR RATIO—3.71 to 1.

REAR AXLE—Studebaker improved semi-floating, spiral bevel gear drive, with full taper bearing equipment.

DRIVE—Hotchkiss.

SPRINGS—Front and rear semi-elliptic; front, 38" x 2", seven leaves; rear 56" x 2", eight leaves, underslung.

TYRES—Cord, 33" x 4½"; anti-skid on rear.

BRAKES—Foot brake, external contracting 14½" x 2"; hand brake, internal expanding 14¾" x 1¾".

MUD GUARDS—Heavy pressed steel, double-crown design.

UPHOLSTERY—Genuine hand-buffed French plaited leather

HOOD—One-man Gypsy type, with single large rectangular bevel French plate-glass window in rear; curtains open with doors.

EQUIPMENT—Improved rain vision, straight side slanting windshield with storm-proof ventilator base; 3½" carpet-covered foot rest in tonneau; large electric horn; electrically lighted black walnut finished instrument board, on which are mounted silver-faced speedometer, driven from propeller shaft, oil indicator, ignition and lighting switch lock, carburetter control, ammeter, jewelled eight-day clock of perfect accuracy; combination robe and hand rail extending full width of front seat; genuine black walnut multilateral steering wheel; black walnut finished glove box in back of front seat; petrol gauge on tank in rear; complete set of tools; double tyre carrier at rear with one extra rim; outside and inside door handles; improved door hooks inside.

COLOR—Brewster green; gold striping on wheels and louvres.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642, 1643

MILEAGE GIVEN BY STUDEBAKER

Car Owned By California Covers 35,000 Miles Without Requiring Repair

Thirty-five thousand miles in less than a year, over all sorts and conditions of mountain roads, with no trouble and not a cent for repairs! This is the record of a Studebaker Big Six, the property of John Stout of Sonora, California.

Stout's car, purchased in January, 1919, was placed in service running out of Sonora as a stage and rent car.

DREAM KIND OF ROADS

Back of Sonora there are many miles of the kind of roads that motorists see when they have bad dreams, and it is this type upon which the Studebaker Big Six was run most of its 35,000 miles.

Recently Stout decided to get a new Studebaker and turn in the old car. He ordered one of the latest models, and while waiting for delivery had the old one torn down and overhauled in Stockton.

Engine bearings, which should have shown the most wear, were found to be in very good shape considering the distance the car had run. The smallest shim in the connecting-rod bearings was taken out, but this was found to make the bearing too tight and it was necessary to replace it. Different minor adjustments were made, the total work on the car, after it was torn down, being less than one hour.

IN EXCELLENT SHAPE

"That a car should do 35,000 miles with absolutely no trouble of any kind other than an occasional puncture is quite remarkable in itself," said a representative of the Company. "But this car not only did that, but was in excellent shape at the end of its long grind. Many cars go as much as 200,000 miles, but not without considerable expense for repairs.

"The transmission, in this time, was never cleaned out, and the differential, crank case and transmission had no attention other than the adding of more oil from time to time. When the car was ready to reassemble it was found that the gears showed almost no sign of the distance the car had traveled, and only by a few nicks on the ends of several of the teeth could they be told from new ones."

Stealing Of Automobiles Is Recognised Industry

Within the last six months 4,621 automobiles have been stolen in this state. Automobile stealing has come to be a recognised industry and a far more successful branch of criminal endeavor than is bank robbery, says the New York Times. The risk is less. The record of cars stolen in this state is only a duplicate of a similar list in every state in the Union. Car thieves have boosted insurance rates. The matter of curbing car thieves has been taken up in many states and in several instances drastic laws have been passed. The Federal government has turned its attention to this class of offenders and the Dyer bill now makes the interstate transportation of a stolen car a Federal offense.

GOVERNMENT DOESN'T HELP

The question of how to suppress the automobile thief has been carefully studied by Frank Oliver, chief clerk of the city magistrates' courts. In a review of the present situation he said that, as a matter of fact, the Federal government has done nothing to help recapture stolen automobiles. After discussing various legislative remedies Mr. Oliver gave as his opinion that the owner of a stolen car would do better to consult a ouija board than public authority armed with their present "blank cartridge powers."

"The new Federal act makes it a felony to transport a stolen automobile from one state to another and the law is excellent," said Mr. Oliver. "It will give the Federal Courts jurisdiction over the thief. The great trouble, however, is to find the stolen automobile. Unless we can find this we cannot find the thief. We may lay our hands upon the thief, but if we cannot show that he stole a definite automobile and took it across interstate borders, he must be permitted to go at large. As a matter of fact, Uncle Sam has done nothing to help recapture the stolen automobile. He really has done nothing except to pass a law very difficult under the present conditions to enforce."

FOUR METHODS SUGGESTED

Mr. Oliver outlined the four following methods which he believed would stop the car theft evil:

1.—The Federal government through the medium of a National Bureau of Information which, acting as a clearing house for State licensing officials, police, and public, would give prompt information about the licensing of cars all over the country, alarms of theft and recaptures. There is no such bureau now. The result is if a man wants to find out if his stolen car has been relicensed he must ask the licensing official of every State in the Union and Canada. The police are handicapped the same way.

WHAT STATES CAN DO

2.—The State governments through better laws, inspection of the automobile before issuing a license, a demand for an authenticated bill of sale before relicensing a car, especially a car coming from another State; by demanding a report from garages, second-hand dealers, and repair shops on every car bought and sold or substantially changed; by forbidding the operation of cars with defaced identification marks; by keeping better and more complete records for the benefit of the police and public.

3.—The police by a country-wide plan to find the trail of the gangs in charge of the business. The business is run not by disunited individuals, but fairly close corporation. Every thief seems to know his market and the crooked garage which will dismantle or repaint his car.

DEMAND TITLE ABSTRACTS

4.—The public by demanding an abstract of title before purchasing a second-hand car. Title companies are now in existence which, for a nominal fee, will make a title search. Again, the public can help by inspecting the car for defaced motor numbers and by asking the police to report if the car is listed as stolen.

"Above all, is the great educational and information-spreading power of a national bureau of information," added Mr. Oliver. "Not alone will its direct service to the police, public, and licensing officials help in tracing the thieves and recovering the cars, but its indirect influence in aiding the enactment of uniform state legislation, the instituting of standard license methods and the adoption by manufacturers of a standard identification of all cars put upon the market will be inestimable.

"This bureau which I have proposed and to establish which a bill is now pending in congress known as the McKiniry bill, is similar in legal principle to the bill which created the bureau of child welfare.

INDUSTRY DOING NOTHING

"The automobile industry of America is hardly aware of the fact that it is doing hardly nothing to prevent its patrons from being robbed and imposed upon by men representing themselves as agents and dealers in second-hand cars and owners of repair shops.

"There is no automobile company which trades in every part of the United States that has not a central office where a record is kept of every car manufactured and sold. On the other hand each of the forty-eight states in the Union possesses a separate license authority completely out of touch with the neighboring licensing authorities. One is licensing cars which have been reported to the others as stolen. All may be notified of the theft of a car and while the notice is fresh in their offices hardly five out of the forty-eight states have a system by which they can be prevented from granting a license to the very car they have been warned about.

POLICE IN STOLEN MACHINES!

"Then, again, no police force in the country will take upon itself the burden of becoming a clearing house for information for all of the other police forces. The result is that many police departments are unaware that cars which are coming under their observance are on the theft lists of a hundred other cities. One police chief and several assistants found out through an insurance company that each of them was riding in a stolen automobile purchased by their superiors from a second-hand dealer.

"So helpless are the police under the present conditions that I noted in a San Francisco paper recently an interview by a police official seriously proposing the erection of block houses on all roads leading out of the city and the arming of sentinels with shotguns with orders to shoot any person refusing to stop on signal and submit to an inspection to see if he be a thief running off with a car. The suggestion, of course, is not worthy of attention except to show how desperate the police situation is."

Columbia
Dry Batteries
Renowned for Faithful Service
If you need quick power for the ignition system of truck or tractor, lose no time in ordering Columbia Batteries. They'll renew the spark of life like a flash. For Columbias are eager with power. Their energy flows hot—they make things go.
Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.
Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.
The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that sells batteries. With this Binding Post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.
Dealers—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogues and details from
Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
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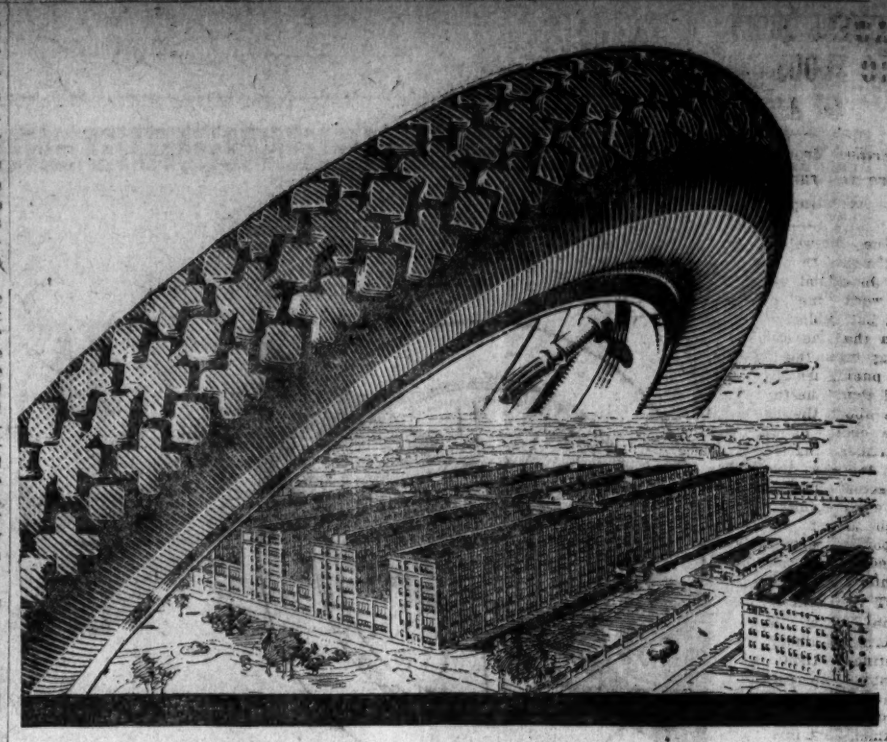
COLUMBIA DRY CELL
No. 6.
NATIONAL CARBON CO.



Firestone Cord Tires are built in this gigantic factory which has a capacity of 20 000 tries daily.

The manufacturing methods of this efficient plant are studied by engineers from all parts of the world. They make possible the unusual value in Firestone Cord Tires—extra mileage and riding comfort. And the larger size of these tires adds dignity and elegance to the appearance of any car.

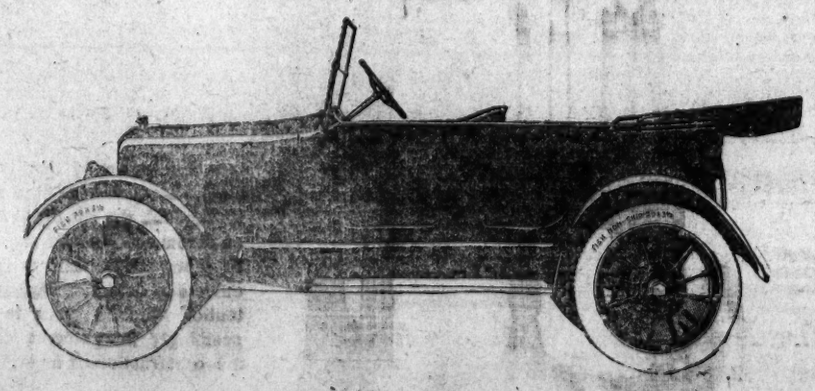
The Central Garage Co.
2a, Ji kee Road, Shanghai

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Firestone

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

Has Arrived! Have You Seen It?



THREE-POINT CANTILEVER SPRINGS

are the principal feature of this beautiful new model OVERLAND, which is the success of the year at all automobile shows. Ask us to take you for a run in one, and prove for yourself the absence of vibration, which ensures the acme of comfort in motoring. These springs protect the mechanism of the car, thereby effecting a great saving in upkeep expenses. The light weight of the car means less petrol and oil consumption and longer tyre mileage.

Large Car Luxury and Comfort at Small Car Cost

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY

2a, Jinkee Road, Shanghai — SOLE DISTRIBUTORS — Telephone Central 3803

MAXWELL BUILT TO THOUSANDTH OF AN INCH FINE

Describes Processes That Insure Accuracy And Smooth Working Of Parts

"The Maxwell is a car built one-thousandth of an inch fine," said an official of the Company. The word "fine" has many meanings, but applied to a car it may mean that the car looks fine or it may mean the car is built fine. The public usually makes up its mind about the former and hears little about the latter. It is no mere claim of the advertising department that the Maxwell is built to very fine limits. It is the actual standard specified by the engineering department by which all of the thousands of component parts of the car are judged before they are allowed to enter production.

MOST ACCURATE METHODS

The most expensive and modern machinery and the most scientific methods of production are not alone responsible for the accuracy attained in the manufacture of the Maxwell. The workmen and inspectors play an important part as they maintain a standard of their own which is not governed by micrometers or delicate gauges. No part ever gets by them that they would not want in their own car. It is this spirit combined with the latest manufacturing facilities that makes it posible to maintain such a high standard.

Another factor in the production of the Maxwell which makes it possible for the company to control its own standards is the fact that practically all of the important parts of the car are made in Maxwell factories. This is a big advantage over most concerns who have to depend upon outside companies to produce the vital parts of their car.

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE

The rear axle is made almost entirely at the Oakland Avenue plant, any part of which can be interchanged with any other like part and it will fit exactly. The ring gear or drive gear, which is probably the most important part of the axle, takes thirty-one operations not including the various inspections before it can qualify as "1-1000 of an inch fine."

The drive gear is first handed as a blank disc. It is placed in a Gleason gear planer, the most accurate on the market, where it is machined to within 10-1000 of an inch of the desired fineness. The process is repeated on a different set of machines until it arrives at the 5-1000 mark. At this point in its manufacture it is copper plated so that when it is finally sent to the heat treat only the working parts will be case hardened, the rest of the gear retaining its toughness, which gives it exceptional strength. After the copper plating it is machined to the final requirement and is sent to the heat treating department. Other gears are treated in like manner.

GEAR INSPECTION

The inspection of the gears is perhaps the most important part of the work in the machine shop. Guages from Switzerland are used for this purpose. The tool and inspection departments carefully set these instruments to the desired point and then seal them with wax so that no workman can change or disturb them. If the gears pass this inspection and there is still any quetion about them they are taken to the silent room for the final inspection.

The silent room is built of heavy timber, heavy felt and paper lining so that all sound is excluded. The gears are set on bevel gear test machines meshed with a master pinion and the power applied. A twenty-ton brake is attached so that the greatest possible strain is placed on the gears during the test. If the gears work silently and pass a gear tooth-vernier instrument which tests to the prescribed 1-1000 of an inch the gears are passed on to the heat treatment.

RESEMBLES A BAKERY

The heat treat department smells and feels like a blacksmith shop and looks like a bakery. The walls are lined with oil furnaces sputtering and blowing ther intense fiery breath over huge pans of parts. Some of the furnaces are used to carbonise the steel parts, some to toughen the inner fiber or core of the gears and shafts, and others are used to toughen the inner temperature of the parts to the proper heat before they are placed in the larger furnaces. Larger oil and water vats, placed near the furnaces, are used to chill the heated steel at the proper time.

After a part has passed through the carbonising furnaces it is chilled and then reheated until case hardened, and again heated so that the core acquires the proper toughened fiber. Preheaters and molten lead vats are used to attain the various heats specified.

HEAT REGULATED

The heat in the larger oil furnaces is regulated carefully by a pyrometer. The heat in the furnaces creates an electric current between two wires of different metal. The resistance thus created is measured by a meter graduated into degrees of Fahrenheit. If is possible by this system to ascertain the heat of any furnace at any time.

Helpful Hints For Motor Car Operators

Most every one knows the noise of a squeaky spring. Run your car over a smooth road which has a few small holes in it now and then. Drive over these holes at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. If your car squeaks only when you go over the holes, and rides silent while on the smooth parts, you may be sure that your springs need oiling.

It has long been customary to clean gasoline engine cylinders with long-handled scraping tools, the cutting edges of which are hardened. In scraping a cylinder in this manner it is important to have the piston in the uppermost position of its sweep, since otherwise the scraping tool is likely to slip into the bore of the cylinder and injure the smooth surface of the cylinder wall.

In dressing up your old car for the coming summer's touring the cellular part of the radiator should be painted—not with the often-used aluminum paint, but with lamp black, which radiates heat more readily and does not assume the dead look which aluminum paint takes on after it has been heated for a number of times.

A very good radiator paint is made up by stirring about four ounces of lamp black in a mixture of three ounces of boiled linseed oil and one ounce of turpentine. A sprayer, such as often used for spraying body polish on the car, makes an excellent device for applying the radiator paint to the insides of the cells which cannot very well be reached by means of a brush.—From "American Motorist."

GOODYEAR PLANT AT LOS ANGELES ENORMOUS

Manufacturing Of Tires Will Begin Soon After June 1, Say Plant Officials

One of the busiest places in the West right now is the famous Ascot park in Los Angeles, where the big plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company of California is in course of construction.

In a city not possessing a manufacturing concern of mammoth proportions, it was at first difficult for the people to realise that their town was to be seat of one of the largest rubber manufacturing plants in the country. But as the gigantic shovels, derricks and other excavating machinery appeared on the ground and ton after ton of concrete was poured into the massive building foundations, and when hundreds of men began to fit the big steel beams together, Los Angeles began to realise that it was to have a great industry.

LOS ANGELES SELECTED

The unprecedented expansion of Goodyear's world-wide trade caused the officials of the company early in 1919 to investigate possible sites for establishment of a big plant in the West, and after the most thorough investigation of conditions in all the western cities that could be considered for the seat of the western plant, Los Angeles was selected as combining the greatest number of the favorable conditions required.

An idea of the magnitude of the building operations can be gained from the extensive outlay of construction materials required. Among the important materials which 1,800 men are fashioning together into a mammoth industrial enterprise are 6,000 tons of structural steel, 15,000 gallons of paint, 33,000 tons of sand, 60,000 barrels of cement, 600,000 tons of crushed rock, 4,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000,000 bricks.

The building scheme embraces construction of three units—a tire manufacturing plant, a cotton fabric mill and a warehouse. Around these three main buildings will be grouped the various service buildings, such as the power house, machine shop, cement house and administration building.

TO EMPLOY 9,000 WORKMEN

The power plant contains three 600-horse power boilers of the oil-burning type. An ample supply of water will come from six 200-foot wells driven on the tract. They will have a combined capacity of 7,200 gallons per minute. Electric power will be used in pumping.

The operation of the tire plant and the cotton mill will involve employment of about 9,000 workmen. The daily output of tires will approximate 7,500 and the cotton mill will turn out weekly 75,000 pounds of cord fabric and 75,000 pounds of woven fabric. The raw cotton from which this fabric is to to be manufactured will come from the Goodyear plantations in the Salt River valley in Arizona and the Imperial valley of southern California.

A most important feature of the company's project is the extensive plan to provide homes for the workmen. The construction of 48 bungalows and two large apartment houses is now under way on a ten-acre tract adjoining the factory site. About April 1 work will be started on the "Goodyear Gardens," a 160-acre tract just north of the factory, on which 800 houses will be erected to be sold to Goodyear employes. This great home community, which will represent an outlay of $3,000,000, will be one of the most beautiful in the United States.

BEGIN OPERATIONS IN JUNE

Provision has been made for spacious parks, athletic field, gymnasium, swimming pool, school, library, churches and stores. And to provide flowers, shrubs and trees for the streets and parks, a large nursery is being maintained, where thousands of these are being grown under expert care.

Such satisfactory progress has been made to date on the entire project that Goodyear officials and engineers are confident the tire-manufacturing plant and the cotton mill can begin actual operations shortly after June 1, as originally planned.

Do Not Tinker With Car's Battery

One of the bits of advice that strike the eye of every man who runs through the numerous articles on motor cars, or who studies an instruction book is this: "don't tinker." Nearly all of them leave the reader in doubt as to just where proper care leaves off and tinkering begins.

Webster says that the tinkerer is "one skilled in petty mechanical work," but that doesn't exactly fit the present meaning. The trouble with most habitual tinkerers is that they aren't skilled at all.

A man may be a lawyer or a doctor or a real estate agent but if he is a natural mechanic and knows why he grinds his valves and how to do it, and exactly how the pieces go together, he can surely grind valves without being accused of tinkering. So a thing that would be tinkering for one man is proper care for another.

It is just about the same with batteries, but there are fewer car owners who are at home in the special field of battery care than in those parts that concern only mechanical knowledge.

"So, for practically all owners the line between battery care and battery tinkering is quite sharply drawn. The only safe rule is to put water in regularly to keep the solution at the proper level, and to keep connections tight, but aside from that to let the battery entirely alone.

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Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure

It will pay you.

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If you are looking for economy—speed, and a lorry which will give service night and day—over any road—loaded to capacity—become informed about the FEDERAL.

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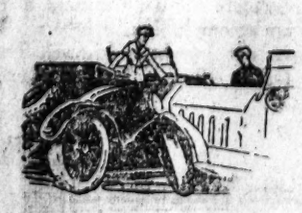
SIX WAYS in which you may have an AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

You may be a careful driver, but any of the following make an accident possible:

1. The other driver who speeds round a bad corner without warning or signal.
2. The person who, on a rainy, windy day, hides himself behind an umbrella.
3. The person who becomes "rattled" in a tight place in the traffic.
4. The child who runs across the street without stopping to look.
5. The man who steps from behind the car immediately before you.
6. The old person, possibly deaf, who crosses the street without the usual precautions.



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HOME OF HAYNES MOVED FROM SITE

Cottage In Which Automobile Was Conceived Losses Its Identity

The little cottage in Kokomo, Indiana, where Elwood Haynes, president of the Haynes Automobile Company conceived and developed America's first car, has been brushed aside by the relentless march of progress, said a Haynes distributor. Uprooted from its foundation, the humble birthpace of the gigantic American automobile industry was set on rollers and removed to an out-of-the-way part of town where it is destined to lose its identity and become a thing of wood and plaster, renting at so many dollars a month, instead of being looked upon as one of the historic landmarks of the nation. A new building will occupy the corner where the cottage stood, and in time even the memory of what once was there will be obliterated.

INTO INDUSTRIAL FABRIC

But even though the recollections of the little frame building will die out with the passing of the present generation, yet the results of the events that transpired in that cottage some 26 years ago will be gouged deeper and deeper into the industrial fabric of the nation as the years slip by. Because it is a certainty that the automobile industry, already the third ranking industry, will continue to expand and grow and become of even greater import in the daily life of the country than it is today.

And, just as Elwood Haynes has risen from a position of ridicule to one of eminence as an inventive genius of national achievement, so has his notable invention, America's first car, been elevated from a thing of scorn and contempt to one of marvel and wonderment. For nine years after its creation it was scantily housed in a rude shed in the rear of Elwood Haynes' home. Now it is a valued exhibit in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., the property of the United States government.

AN OFT-TOLD TALE

The story of the invention and construction of America's first car by Elwood Haynes, like that of Fulton and the first steamboat, is an oft-told tale, smacking of romance and reflecting the spirit of youthful America struggling to succeed and eventually surging ahead of the old world in industry and commerce through the untiring efforts, resourcefulness and courage of its sons, such as Edison, Bell, Carnegie and Haynes.

SIXES DOMINATE SHOW AT CHICAGO

More Than 50 Percent Of Cars On Display Are Of This Model

With practically the same exhibits as were displayed at the New York automobile show, the twentieth annual motor revue was held in Chicago. The passenger cars, totaling 80 different makes, were shown at the Coliseum and adjoining buildings, while the motor trucks held forth at the international amphitheater. In addition to these centralised exhibits, there were many private showings of new cars in the salesrooms along automobile row and in the lobbies of Chicago's de luxe hotels.

As at New York, the six-cylinder car dominated the show, more than 50 percent of the models on display at the passenger car exhibition being powered with engines of this type. National, for example, showed only the new sextet where formerly this pioneer company offered both sixes and twelves for motordom's approval. The following percentage table of chassis production, embracing every make of American car shows plainly how the tide of battle in the long war of the cylinders has run in favor of the six:

Year	Sixes	All other types
1910	10.0	90.0
1911	17.0	83.0
1912	19.0	81.0
1913	36.0	64.0
1914	45.0	55.0
1915	47.5	52.5
1916	45.8	54.2
1917	47.0	53.0
1918	51.7	48.3
1919	53.2	46.8
1920	55.8	44.2

In addition to the predominance of the six-cylinder engine, the Chicago show was notable for the usually large number of cars on display with the low, little appearance of the costliest of European automobiles, while the increased number of sedans, coupes and limousines indicated the rising popularity of the closed car, which only a comparatively short time ago was regarded as a vehicle of limited usefulness, confined to boulevard travel and its purchase restricted to persons who hyphenate their names and put on their dress clothes daily for dinner.

Light Six Will Be Car Of Future, Makers Say

"The car of the future, what will it be—four or six cylinder, light weight or medium weight?" In recent years this question has been asked and answered by automobile engineers more than perhaps any one other question relating to automotives. Perhaps the most emphatic answer is that made by the great $90,000,000 Studebaker Corporation in its decision to completely devote its new $15,000,000 factory at South Bend, Ind., exclusively to the manufacture of light six-cylinder automobiles.

LIGHT CAR THE COMER

"Of course, it has been realised by automobile engineers and predicted by men in the industry generally that the light-weight car would be the popular car of the future," said a Studebaker distributor here, in commenting upon the momentous decision of the Studebaker Corporation. "Engineers and metallurgists have worked toward that goal, but it has remained for Studebaker to produce and announce the first genuine light-weight six-cylinder car of high quality that is comparatively within the reach in price of the great body of so-called middle-class motorists.

"A light-weight high-grade automobile is a comparatively new realisation. It has been but a few years ago when light-weight was considered a positive disadvantage in an automobile. Automobile engineers, salesmen and owners alike placed a premium on heavy cars. The bulky, ponderous automobiles of that time, it was claimed, were able to hold the road at high speed by reason of their more weight. It was feared that riding qualities would be sacrificed if weight were reduced.

METALS DEVELOPED

"With the growth of the motor car industry came the development of the various metals and other materials of construction, in which to a large extent the Studebaker Corporation pioneered. In co-operation with the engineers of steel companies, Studebaker laboratory engineers perfected the application of various alloys, replacing the former ordinary steels. By this process of development our cars are not only lighter but stronger and better able to withstand the shock and vibrations of usage.

"It was also found that a light-weight car properly designed would hold the road equally as well as the heavier types. For the last few years the Studebaker Corporation has worked out and solved this matter of good balance and today it has achieved perfect balance in the new Studebaker Light Six. To illustrate what is meant this car which weighs 2,400 pounds, can be halved or quartered, and each of the sections will weigh the same. This ability is mainly a function of the proper distribution of weight rather than the mere presence of added weight.

KEEP DOWN COST

"Light-weight, scientifically worked out, results in greater economy, and most owners, regardless of the first cost of their cars, desire to keep the cost of operation down. They do not like cars that are wasteful. The advantages of more miles per gallon of gasoline, per quart of oil, and per set of tires, which the light-weight car affords, are important considerations; also the absence of large repair bills and the greater durability of the light-weight car."

OWNERS ASKING MORE FOR AUTOS

Spring Trade Is Factor In Forcing Prices Of Used Cars Higher, Says Corcoran

Used cars are going up in price. The rise is so gradual at present that there seems to be little difference between the prices paid and asked a week ago and the price paid and asked yesterday and yet there has been an increase, according to used car dealers.

"The spring trade is one of the causes," explained Mr. Corcoran. "There are persons who must have a car for picnics and outings and that class is coming into the used-car market now. Those people are not particular as to the make of a car, just so long as it will run and so long as there is plenty of room.

"Cars which have been on lot for as long as two and three weeks are going now because of that trade and usually going at higher prices than originally set because somehow or other, the sellers of used cars seem to feel that there is a bigger demand and accordingly ask higher prices.

"Although I have not been in the used-car business for years, I can not recall a time when the used-car market was so brisk, for even while I was selling real estate, I kept my thumb on the pulse of the local car market out of habit. This past week has been the busiest that the Newton Auto Exchange has had this month. The traders are commencing to get over their tax payments and buying into the market before it rises."

Record Is Made Climbing Hills

From Australia comes the report of a bit of mountain climbing of a Paige car that not only establishes a record, but was deemed of sufficient importance to receive special mention in the newspapers. Walter Whitbourn, the Paige representative in Melbourne, New South Wales, is the driver who piloted the car and won for it new distinction for power, sturdiness and reliability.

NO CAR HAD DONE IT

Mr. Whitbourn's trip was to the summit of the Plenty Ranges over the city of Melbourne, and the Herald of that city, recounting Mr. Whitbourn's adventures, said that the intrepid driver had been warned before starting that no car had yet succeeded in mounting the range.

Before he had advanced very far on his journey, Mr. Whitbourn realised why the feat of climbing the range in a motor car had been so long delayed. When the mountain track was reached after traversing what is called the northern road out of Melbourne, Whitbourn found it not only a steep gradient, but in a very rough condition. An abundance of scrubby growth and loose earth made progress very tedious and difficult.

GREAT PANORAMA SEEN

After two miles of this rough climbing the Paige reached a settler's clearing on the range, which seen from the city on clear days, looked like a bald spot shaved on the mountain side. There remained a further climb of a quarter of a mile, but the toil entailed was worth while, for when Whitbourn, the first man to reach the vantage point in an automobile, arrived at the summit, the view that greeted him was magnificent, comprising a panorama of mountain ranges, valleys, plains, settlements and even Port Philip Bay in the vast distance. The descent was even more difficult than the climb, but by dint of patience and great care to avoid disastrous consequences from skidding in the loose earth, Mr. Whitbourn negotiated the trail in his Paige safely to the bottom.

No Leaky Valve Patches in Goodyear Tubes

ONE of the most common defects of a tube is a slow leaking around the valve patch.

That is because in most tubes the valve patch is just stuck on the tube with cement.

In Goodyear Tubes the valve patch is not stuck on.

The valve patch in Goodyear Tubes is reinforced with oval plies of gummed fabric completely enclosed in pure gum.

And then the patch is vulcanised into the tube.

That makes the patch as much a part of the wall of the tube as any other part of the tube.

Goodyear Tubes have no leaky valves or valve patches.

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GOODYEAR TUBES

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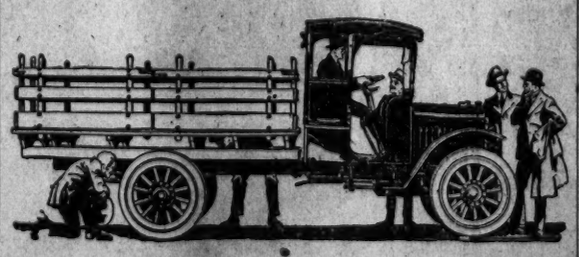
IN considering the cost of motor vehicles versus animal-drawn vehicles do not overlook the dispatch with which the work can be done, the carrying capacity, the less care and attention the saving in upkeep, and you will appreciate the saving in cost of transportation in favor of the Maxwell Truck.

The Maxwell Truck works all day—every day. No wagon can keep up with it. Weather cannot keep it indoors. No animal or machine can equal it for willing and competent service.

Investigate the daily savings in hauling cost Maxwell Trucks are accomplishing for others. You will wonder why you have not bought a Maxwell Truck before. Magneto, Worm Drive, 10 foot loading space, Electric Lights and Generators.



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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1920

SUB-DEAN BATS 98 AT CRICKET

Former Oxford Star Surprises Old Hands In First Appearance

CENTURY FOR WAINWRIGHT

Recs Beat Parsees; Quale And Brandt In Good Partnership

Cricket yesterday afternoon on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground was of the best. It was an inter-club affair and gave the selection committee a chance of seeing just what new talent they had. It was a game between the Swimming Club and the S.C.C. and all the swimmers were S.C.C. men and most of the S.C.C. men were swimmers.

The swimmers declared when they had scored well over two hundred runs but when the cricketers went in so well were they served that before half the wickets were down they were declared victors.

For this happy state of affairs the winners have to thank a newcomer in the Rev. C. E. Spencer, the sub-dean of the Cathedral. Before he came here he proved his worth both at Merchant Taylors School and at Oxford University. Going in fifth he played excellent cricket and scored freely so that before he was bowled he had gathered 98 runs, which is a fine start on his first appearance.

He has delightful strokes all round the wicket and is not afraid to open his shoulders. Fours came with pleasing rapidity and if he only goes on as he has begun he will become popular with the spectators and will also make the game popular. His partner, A. W. Hayward, is already well known and big scores are expected of him. He went in next and with his usual easy manner gathered runs in style and got his sixty odd without a mistake.

Wainwright was the particular star of the Swimming Club and he was unfortunate in not getting the extra two which would have given him his century. All his runs were got with the best of cricket.

The wicket was in fine condition and all in favor of big scoring. The bowlers had a difficult proposition but they tackled it like sportsmen and it is saying a good deal for them that they were able to keep the scores as low as they were.

SWIMMING CLUB

R. M. T. Martin, b. Hansell	17
E. G. Barnes, c. Cobb, b. Leach	32
C. E. M. Thompson, l.b.w. Cobb	9
L. Wainwright, run out	100
C. Knight, b. Cobb	6
H. E. Muriel, b. Cobb	5
W. J. Hawkings, run out	24
W. S. Read, not out	14
G. M. Billings, not out	12
E. O. Cummings, did not bat	
R. Grimshaw, did not bat	
Extras	6
Total	225

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dr. O'Hara	13	2	53	0
W. H. Hansell	12	3	36	1
P. H. Cobb	11	0	57	3
D. W. Leach	10	2	45	1
Dr. H. H. Morris	2	0	13	0
H. W. Allinson	4	0	15	0

S. C. C.

A. W. Hayward, c. Wainwright, b. Hawkings	67
W. C. G. Clifford, b. W. S. Read	4
Dr. O'Hara, st. Barnes, b. Billings	11
H. W. P. McMeekin, c. Hawkings, b. Billings	15
Rev. C. E. Spencer, b. Billings	98
Dr. H. H. Morris, c. Wainwright, b. Read	18
D. W. Leach, not out	4
W. N. Hansell, not out	4
H. W. Allinson, did not bat	
P. H. Cobb did not bat	
B. W. Duthoit, did not bat	
Extras	7
Total	228

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. M. Billings	16	2	67	3
W. S. Read	14	3	51	2
F. L. Wainwright	2	0	14	0
R. Grimshaw	4	0	36	0
W. J. Hawkings	4	0	20	1
C. Knight	2	0	16	0
E. O. Cumming	2	0	16	0

W. C. FOSTER'S XI v.

W. J. MONK'S XI

This game was played on The Recreation Club's Ground and ended in a win for the former by 30 runs.

W. C. FOSTER'S XI

K. D. Bell, St. Cameron, b. Murray Kidd	5
W. O. Lancaster, c. Mathews, Pearson	5
A. E. S. Thompson, b. Murphy	1
E. A. G. Woods, c. Richard, b. Murphy	5
J. R. Robertson, c. Murrey Kidd, b. Mathews	25
W. C. Foster, b. Murray Kidd	13

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The Volunteers at their parade
Looked spick and span and handsome,
And compliments were freely paid—
A speech by Major Ransom—
A TRUE MAN, with his work well done,
Said "Now then carry on, son,"
You wait and see
Our S.V.C.
Won't Marr the pride of Johnson.

* * *

The Yanks, they say, are ruled out here
By Consular officials,
They won't drink two-point-seven-five-beer
Or stick to just initials,
So Allen — Mahlon—Perkins—Loehr
Changed places at a dinner,
That Shanghai Club
(The place for grub)
Made neither consul thinner.

* * *

I thought the U.S.A. was dry!
(Reverting to those diners)
Did Allen Loehr and Perkins sigh
To be among the winers?
Each practised law I oft have heard
At Mixed Courts near and far, sir,
So now I cry
Why they did hie
To the Club with longest Bar, sir?

* * *

While Sylvia Pankhurst wants to be
Thought this wide world's improver;
The Straw Vote as each day we see
Would plump for food and Hoover,
And baseball fans are making plans
To bring an extra cargo
Of bats and mitts
To make some hits—
'Gainst the nine from old Chicago.

* * *

The amateur's production of "Twelfth Night" is all over and opinions have been expressed so freely both by press and public that there is no need further to burden you with comments. Let us leave the production where Mr. Laurie Burman did when he brought down the final curtain with his delightful rendering of

A great while ago the world began
With a hey, ho, the wind and the rain,
But that's all one, our play is done,
And we'll strive to please you every day.

* * *

It was originally hoped that the play would have been produced on April 23 the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday but owing to the theater being occupied by other players that was found to be impossible.

But Shakespeare was duly honored both in London and at Stratford-on-Avon. A gala performance was given at the New Theater when Miss Ellen Terry recited the speech "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Sir Forbes Robertson was on familiar ground with Hamlet's soliloquy "To be or not to be," while Nigel Playfair brought the company from the Lyric, Hammersmith, to appear in the last scene from "As You Like It." At the "Old Vic" on the same afternoon a performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was given and in the evening a birthday revel in which Miss Ellen Terry, Genevieve Ward, Sybil Thorndyke, Hutin Britton, Margaret Halstan, Matheson Lang, Arthur Bourchier and Basil Gill all took part. At the Strand Acton Bond gave a matinee of "Hamlet" with an "all woman" cast.

At Stratford-on-Avon, under the direction of Bridges Adams, whose activity and enterprise, were fully recognised last year on a like occasion, three weeks were devoted to the poet's plays by the New Shakespearean Company, including "The Merchant of Venice," "Cymbeline," "Hamlet," "Richard III" "The Taming of the Shrew," and "Much Ado About Nothing."

* * *

Despite opinions to the contrary the best comedies of William Shakespeare will always hold the stage, because they are the interesting and the most dramatic plays in the history of literature. Any child old enough to talk will enjoy them. One has only to instance the absolute delight with which a crowded house of youngsters received "Twelfth Night" on Whitmonday. A famous actor once prophesied that soon Shakespeare would be banished from the stage, and that he deserved to be, because audiences would feel that his language was ridiculous.

Is Shakespeare right then, or wrong? Shakespeare is right. Neither Hamlet nor any other human being would recite poetry at a crisis, but Shakespeare was a poetic dramatist. The verse reveals, as no other diction could do, the exact condition, for instance, of Hamlet's amazed and bewildered mind, with its thoughts beyond the reaches of his soul.

The poet's splendid poetry is true to life in a more subtle way; he gives us the interpretation of his creation's thoughts. That realistic dramatist, Henry Arthur Jones says that the Bard's language throughout his tragedies and comedies is at the bottom the purest realism.

* * *

We are to have Miss Marie Tempest and her wonderful leading man Mr. Graham Browne with us again on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. At the Lyceum. The brilliant company will play on each of those nights respectively "The Duke of Killiecrankie"; "The Mariage of Kitty" and "Mrs. Dot." What a choice for the playgoer! Any one, or all three can be picked as a sure evening's pleasure. Enthusiastic and packed audiences greeted the company in its trip up north.

* * *

When that company takes leave of us the Lyceum probably will be dark for a few months. But next season opens early and if the one just being concluded has been fairly crowded with players the coming one looks as if it will beat all records. I hear Bandman is bringing two companies out, a musical comedy pack and a straight comedy combination. Then Tim Frawley is due to call in again on his way back to the States, while the Denniston Players won the hearts of the local playgoer so thoroughly that there can be little doubt that Denny and the others will again be occupants of the stage.

Among new companies on their way here are the Waring Players with a Shakespearean repertoire and Salisbury's Quaints. Then it is also whispered that Edgar Warwick is at present in England picking a company to bring out light comedies.

The Amateurs will want to squeeze in somewhere, but what they will do is at present in the air. Rumors are afloat that a very popular player will revive a musical comedy that scored a great hit some six or seven years ago.

So that's all one, our plays are done;
We tried to please you every-one.

* * *

The Recreation ground was a picture yesterday afternoon. In the words of the old song "Summer has come" although the temperature was not as high as it ought to be. Flannels took the place of the more sombre colors and as far as the eye could see sports were in progress, and hundreds were either partaking in them or watching them with evident delight.

As you entered the ground you were confronted with baseball, and at the same time your ears were tickled with the remarks of the fans.

The lawn bowlers were all in full swing or rather they were all crouched in the orthodox style and every now and again you heard the murmurs of "good wood, good wood," or "yer narrer."

Cricketers were disporting themselves on a couple of the grounds and some merry play was to be seen.

Wainwright and Spencer were especially prominent, the former scoring the first century of the season, and the latter running just short by two. The bowlers were not quite so pleased. On all sides of the ground tennis players batted the rubber up and down just like the exchange, and to add extra color to the picture horsemen pranced about on ponies and with mallets hit a poor, little unoffending ball about a big field in a game called polo. The Recreation Ground is a grand spot in the summer and I doubt if you would find a greater variety of games played anywhere than on its green stretches.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad

YES-YES - I PLAYED THE HOOSIEBO WSIE COURSE - SAY I JUST REMEMBER - YES - ON MARCH 17 · 1894 I MADE THAT THIRD HOLE IN TWO - I'LL NEVER FORGET · I -
YOU DONT SAY
A TWO!! HEAVENLY DAYS!!
YOU KNOW THAT OLD DUB DONTCHA? HED FORGET TO EAT HALF THE TIME UNLESS HE WAS REMINDED BY AN INVITE
Y-E-A-H - HE REMEMBERS WHEN BUNKER HILL WAS A VALLEY BUT HE FORGOT TO PAY ME 6 BALLS THAT HE LOST IN A GAME LAST YEAR
OUTDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THE GOLFER WHO CAN REMEMBER EVERY STEP THAT HE TOOK IN A GAME TWENTY SIX YEARS AGO
AD 4

At The Theaters

AT THE ISIS

The peerless, fearless serial queen, Pearl White, will be seen in "The Black Secret" at the Isis Theater, Jukong and North Szechuen Road, beginning Monday night. The film is absolutely the first run in China and is a serial of a thousand sensations in 15 thrilling episodes. The first two episodes, "The Great Secret" and "Marked for Death," will be screened tomorrow.

The drama depicts a battle of wits. On one side, a brave hearted American maiden, firmly determined to outwit and crush the black hearted gang whose secret is a terrible menace. On the other side a band of implacable foes in possession of a terrible secret, the revelation of which must cause their destruction.

Now Evelyn Erith and her friend McKay seem to be winning. Now their enemies seem to be gaining the upper hand. Now comes the dark whisper of treachery in their camp, for Freddie Vaux's tricks are mysterious and strange.

But American pluck and spunk win the fight for the Americans impelled onward and upward, battling against odds which at times seem positively overwhelming and yet winning through to their goal by sheer perserverance and bravery.

Other features on Monday's program are "Snub" Pollard in "Order in Court" and Lonesome Luke in "Pay your Dues."

There will be two performances as usual at 7:15 and 9:30 o'clock. Full details of the program appear in our advertising columns on page 21.

Tonight the Isis will screen "Common Clay" for the last time. It is a drama of man's injustice to erring women, starring Miss Fannie Ward.

For matinee today, Isis will produce the last two episodes of "The Red Glove," entitled "Bound and Gagged."

AT THE OLYMPIC

Booking is now open at Moutrie's for "The Better 'Ole" to be produced at the Olympic tonight and tomorrow night. The picture is considered the biggest international theatrical success in 50 years.

AT THE APOLLO

The Apollo theater will produce "The Gipsy Life" under the auspices of the Literary and Art Society. It is a very entertaining musical comedy in two acts. The cast will consist of the Misses Polyanskaya, Markovskaya, Milish and Belikovitch and Messrs. Grey, Selivanoff, Lebedeff and Espaniely.

A highly amusing comedy entitled "The Dead Man Who Sneezed" will also be staged.

AT THE VICTORIA

For the first time in Shanghai, a British Production entitled "A Romany Lass" will be shown at the Victoria Theater tonight.

THE TOWA

The Towa Cinema will present the 13th and the 14th episodes of "The Red Glove," featuring Marie Walcamp, and show the usual Japanese dramas.

Georges Carpentier Tells Of Knocking Out Wells

Describes His Feelings As He Crashed To The Canvas In First Round And How He Pulled Himself Together And Won

BY GEORGES CARPENTIER

My worst three minutes was on the Sunday afternoon of June 1, 1913, in the half finished Floral Hall of the Ghent Exhibition in my first contest with Bombardier Wells.

Even now, after seven years, it comes to me all over again, and I shiver and wonder and am amazed that I not only survived it but won when the odds against me were unnameably long.

One gentleman—a well-known member of the National Sporting Club—who sat at the foot of my corner told me afterward when I was sipping tea at a cafe close by and being embarrassed by gorgeous bouquets of flowers showered upon me by various ladies who had witnessed my triumph, that he had offered a thousand to three against me, and there were no takers. I agreed that even such extravagant odds were justified. Let me tell what happened.

A year before I had lost to both Papke and Frank Klaus, the American middleweights. Each had punished me terribly, and had set me wondering whether I should completely recover from the effects of those two desperate encounters. With every reason, the experts declared that if I could not beat a middleweight, it were foolish, impudent, suicidal to attempt to conquer the best heavy-weight in Great Britain, a man many inches taller and at least a couple of stone heavier.

GREATEST GAMBLE

For the first time I will make this confession. I entered into a match with Wells knowing full well that I was plunging into the greatest gamble of my life. I realised that were I beaten my stock would be at a discount, and since I was getting heavier every day and could not comfortably do anything short of the light heavy-weight limit, I would be relegated to quite a humble position.

It was made for me to tackle Wells in 1913, for the Bombardier, whatever may be said to the contrary, was a better man than he is today.

My victory brought me the fame I sought, and it meant robbing Wells of whatever confidence he ever possessed.

It was to me the beginning of an era of abundant prosperity. When you come to think it all over, it broke the heart of Wells, for he has never done himself any real good since.

Let me try to analyse my feelings as I dived between the ropes on this memorable Sunday afternoon. I had come through torrential rain to the exhibition grounds; it was a day that made for depression. As I looked round I imagined that Lens had sent all its menfolk. They screamed their welcome to me. I tingled all over, and I whispered to Descamps:

"Francois, if I am beaten today I shall be disgraced. I can never go back to my home again."

Then I looked at Wells. His handsome face was aglow with health. You know what it is when the brain is strung up tight; when it dances and makes for exaggeration, when it magnifies so that little, even inconsequential things, loom up before you as a mountain.

LOOKED BIG AS HOUSE

I pictured Wells as I ran my eye over my boyish frame, as big as the building in which the ring had been pitched. So big did he seem that I imagined that he was all the people present rolled into himself. So I said:

"Francois, isn't the Bombardier too big? How will I reach him? I will scarce be able to hit him. He will smother me."

I was not frightened. I was not scared or apprehensive, but I was puzzled to know how it had come about that we met.

Then I remembered that at Leigh-on-Sea I had sparred with him, that in the gymnasium I, though then very little, had discovered a way to break through his guard. I recalled a day when I had hurt Wells, and so I steadied myself. I was hopeful.

"Time!" was shouted, and we faced each other.

The Bombardier stood almost bolt upright, his pose delightful. I crouched slightly, and I swayed my body so that any blow I made would have my full weight behind it.

I was young then—not quite nineteen years of age—and it must have been that my youthfulness, which is oftener than not synonymous with impetuosity, caused me to do what I did, and incidentally almost ended in the greatest tragedy in which I have ever been involved.

My coming down with a bang when I was flying over the Vosges Mountains, and death came stark before me, was as nothing to what happened at Ghent. As a Flight Sergeant, there were many days when I flew wing to wing with death. But I digress.

I literally flew at Wells. I was tigerish, blinded with desperation. I did not reach Wells, for, like the wonder he can be, he shot out his phenomenal left hand, stopped me with a jerk, and as quick as lightning hit me on the jaw.

FLAT ON THE CANVAS

Down I crashed. Black specks danced fiendishly before me, my head throbbed and was bursting; I could feel myself sick and green. It was as if I had been thrown from the top of the building, and I am sure I said to myself, "Georges, foolish, vain, reckless, mad boy! You are beaten, disgraced; you are no heavyweight. If you continue you will be killed."

I shook my muzzy head and daylight came. I could see! And there was Wells, monstrously big and imposing, the perfect gladia-

(Continued on Page 2)

Lawn Bowls Features

The Committee of the Lawn Bowls Club lost in their match against the Rest of the Club by 6 points yesterday afternoon. In all 40 players took part and it speaks well for the Rest that they managed to defeat the powers that be, especially as the Rest under took to play all the "griffins." This should augur well for the future.

Appended are the scores:

Committee v. Rest of Club

(skip)	(skip)
Rink No. 2.	
Geo. Dunlop	J. E. Betley
J. T. Disselduff	S. M. S. Gubbay
O. H. Blackburn	J. S. McGavin
A. Samson . 22	J. Buckley . 20
(skip)	(skip)
Rink No. 3.	
Albert Taylor	G. McSweeny
J. D. Gaines	Rev. E. Box
T. Harborne	W. Gater
D. Davenport 14	J. P. Lowe . 21
(skip)	(skip)
Rink No. 4.	
J. Frost	F. A. Sampson
T. E. Trueman	J. D. Gordon
J. Adamson	W. D. McCallum
J. Munro . . 30	P. M. Scott . 8
(skip)	(skip)
Rink No. 5.	
F. L. Marshall	L. W. C. Lorden
F. C. Banham	W. A. Turnbull
G. L. Campbell	J. Ross Young
W. B. Pitt . . 18	D. Mennie . 24
(skip)	(skip)
Rink No. 6.	
D. McGregor	J. L. Broughton
W. J. E. Forsyth	H. M. Gorton
Dr. E. M. Merrins	G. Butland
J. Valentine 12	R. G. H. Cole 29
96	102

Recreation Club v. Yangtzepoo

The first of the series of Inter Club Lawn Bowls' matches was played yesterday afternoon on the greens of the Recreation Club and a very enjoyable game was witnessed. Probably to the surprise of many bowlers the Recs brought off a great win the result being 23 points in their favor at the conclusion.

Tomorrow the Recs meet the Junior Golf Club at Hongkew Park and should win, as the homesters are rather weak this season owing to many players departing for home on leave.

The Yangtzepoo Club will entertain the Lawn Bowls Club this afternoon at Wayside Park at 3:30.

The following are the full scores:

Recs v. Y. L. B. C.

(skip)	(skip)
Smyth	Ferrier
Fanstone	Brownlie
Veitch	Walker
Thomas . . . 26	Hawthorn . 19
(skip)	(skip)
Shary	J. Grieve
A. S. Marks	W. Fothergill
H. Landers	G. E. Marshall
A. Brown . . 25	A. Taylor . . 21
(skip)	(skip)
E. Jones	R. Lomax
C. H. May	R. Charles
P. W. Reeves	H. Roebuck
G. Gilbert . 13	G. Bloom . . 18
(skip)	(skip)
H. Veitch	P. H. Robinson
R. Phillips	B. Anderton
J. V. Keefe	M. B. Anderson
N. David . . 37	R. Joules . . 15
101	73

SHANGHAI TEAM DIMS ALL STARS

Regulars Defeat Picked Nine At Race Course By Score Of 6 To 3

WILL PLAY ELCANO TODAY

Both Claire And Porterfield Pitch Good Games In View Of Time Of Season

The Shanghai regulars met the All Stars yesterday afternoon at the Race Course and when the contest was over the Stars had quite ceased to twinkle. The score tells why—6 to 3.

Both Claire and Porterfield pitched well, Claire especially so at this early stage. He had a big break on his curve ball that had the heavy batters of the regulars missing it a foot. The support behind him was ragged, although they tightened up in the pinches. Porterfield was feeling fairly fit, as may be seen by the score. He hit and ran bases as well as he pitched. In short the pitchers were the whole show.

Skipper Bills had a rather busy day at short handling fourteen chances in easy fashion. Lilley for the extinguished Stars nailed a couple of hard flies after tearing over to the left field foul line for them. He could be certain of a steady job if his hitting was on a par with his fielding.

MEET ELCANO MEN TODAY

This afternoon the Regulars play the Elcano gunboat huskies. This should make a good argument as the sailors have been strengthened considerably. The gong will ring at three p.m. Gill will pitch this game against a new heaver the tars have been grooming.

Much favorable comment has been passed by the fans regarding the activity of the present Baseball Committee. They are ever looking no opportunity to get the best teams obtainable that Shanghai fans may enjoy good, fast baseball. Word is expected within a day or two from the Chicago Varsity team now playing in Japan. In addition negotiations will soon be under way for several teams to appear in Shanghai for the Annual Baseball Week. It is expected that Tientsin and the Philippine Island Champions will come in order that the Far Eastern Championship may be settled here.

The Committee desires to announce that a great many Yanks in this town have not as yet joined the ball club. All those who have not been relieved of ten dollars can be accommodated by applying to Secretary Bradley, Standard Oil Co., and he will issue membership tickets to all who loosen up. He particularly requests the delinquents to come early to avoid the rush.

SEASON OPENS SOON

The season will open in another month and money is necessary to provide equipment, uniforms and other needs for the team.

Old timers say that the present team is the best that ever represented Shanghai and it is expected that there will be very great interest displayed in their doings. The infield appears to be in fine condition but the pitchers are all clamoring for hot weather to limber up their pitching arms. The outfield looks pretty good and there is going to be some struggle to determine who's who among the daisy pickers. Batting strength will count a lot when the final selection is made.

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hopkins l.f.	4	2	3	2	0	0
Ladd 3rd	5	0	1	2	0	1
Bills ss	4	0	1	2	10	2
Wilhoit 1st	4	0	1	10	0	2
Crowe 2nd	4	0	1	0	0	0
Tinkham Center	4	0	0	1	0	0
Held c.	2	1	1	2	0	1
Stovall r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Porterfield p.	3	2	2	1	2	0
Bradley c.	1	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	6	10	27	12	6

All Stars						
Gill 2nd	4	1	2	0	0	0
Holman c.	3	0	0	8	1	0
Claire p.	3	0	1	1	7	0
Lawler 3rd	4	0	1	2	0	2
Hoffman ss	4	1	0	1	1	2
Keaton 1st	4	0	1	11	0	0
Lilley l.f.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Busch c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
MacDonald rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rosario rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	5	27	9	5

Base on ball—off Claire 2—off Porterfield 3; two base hit, Lilley, Hopkins and Porterfield; Home run, Held; Struck out—by Claire 7—Porterfield 9.

Stolen bases—Gill 2, Hopkins 1, Held 2.

INAUGURAL OF STADIUM SET FOR AUGUST 14

King Albert To Preside Over Elaborate Ceremonies Opening Antwerp Games

Antwerp, April 9.—Elaborate ceremonies will mark the formal opening of the Olympic Games stadium here next August, according to the plans of the Belgium Olympic Committee. The date for the inaugural has been set for Saturday, August 14, and the event will be followed by more than two weeks of continuous competition in which the leading athletes of close upon thirty nations are expected to participate.

The ceremonies will be much the same as those which marked the beginning of the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912. The athletes and teams of every country entered will form outside the stadium proper and at a signal from the royal box, a fanfare of bugles will announce the coming of the men and women, who on the following days will contest for Olympic honors.

PARADE OF NATIONS

Each nation will be assigned a place in the parade, which will file past the royal box in a circuit of the running track and later stand at attention on the infield.

The flag of each country will be borne in the forerank of that particular section or group and the athletes will wear a distinctive civilian uniform, which, in the case of the United States team at Stockholm, consisted of white duck trousers and ties, black cask coats and straw hats with a red, white and blue ribbon band. In passing the royal box, which will be occupied by the King, Queen and Prince Leopold of Belgium, the flag of each nation will be dropped in salute and the team members carry their hats or caps at attention. Titled and notable personages from all parts of the world are expected to be in attendance for the grand march of the nations and other ceremonies in connection with the opening of the stadium.

KING WILL ATTEND

King Albert and Prince Leopold of Belgium will also attend the contests regularly, both in the main stadium and those adjacent, which will be devoted to special competitions such as swimming and bicycle races. A secondary stadium to seat 10,000 spectators is being constructed for the aquatic events with a swimming pool 300 feet long, 60 feet wide and 15 feet deep. It will be located on the outskirts of the city, about twenty minutes' walk from the athletic stadium.

The Velodrome, where the bicycle races will be held, is a permanent sport fixture, having been used for cycling events in past seasons. The track is of concrete properly baked for high speed.

TENNIS IN FRANCE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, May 25.—In a heat for the hard courts tennis championship, singles, Schimidzu (Japan) beat the well-known Rumanian player Misu today, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4.

Schimidzu's victory was unexpected. The match is regarded as interesting showing the progress of tennis in the Far East.

The famous French champion, Gobert, told Reuters correspondent, "That Japanese would worry me a lot. He has no style yet he gets the ball back most unexpectedly."

Cuba Digs Up A 'Babe' Ruth

Down in Cuba John McGraw recently got a peek at Christopher Torriente, whom the Cuban fans have nicknamed "the Black Babe Ruth." The slugger of the Almendares certainly can whale them out. Facing such pitchers as Pfeffer and and Cadore of the Dodgers, and Ponder and Carlson of the Pirates recently at Almendares ball park, Torriente compiled a batting average of .377 in ten games. Batting against Jack Quinn, Mule Watson and Bod Geary, Torriente hit for .408 in six games. So far this season he has manufactured a slugging precentage of .450 in Havana. Torriente is no stranger in the United States. He has made five American trips with the Cuban stars. He also has played here with the American Giants of Chicago and the All-National of Kansas City. He was seen in several games here last season.

Stars Of Boston Red Sox Work Out At Fort Worth

John (Stuffy) McInnis, veteran first baseman of the Boston Red Sox, and Sam Jones, one of the Barrow's pitching aces, working out at the Sox training camp in Fort Worth, Tex. Both McInnis and Jones have shown flashes of mid season form in the exhibition games played between the New York Giants and the Sox.

Georges Carpentier Tells Of Knocking Out Wells

(Continued from Page 1)

tor. His principal second, Maloney, was calling to him, "Keep back, Billy, you have won."

But to my own and everybody's astonishment I rose before ten seconds had been counted. How, I shall never be able to tell.

Why I did not weep and shriek from a feeling of sheer impotency that had seized me, I cannot explain; and why Wells, when I went up to him, rocking and rolling and reeling, as pale as death, sick and weary, with only my last ounce of strength left in me, did not measure me with his left hand and finish me off with his right will ever remain one of the greatest mysteries of the ring.

I will tell Wells now that in the first round at Ghent he reduced me to the worst plight I have ever been in. My condition was terrible and hopeless.

NEVER HAD SO HARD A BLOW

Can I explain how I won? I have given the question 'deep thought, and this is my answer.

When I rose after having my jaw nearly smashed, I am certain that Wells, who I have an idea is too imaginative to become a great pugilist, was so astonished that he was robbed of all his wits. He made me half blind and like a drunken man by hitting me harder than I had ever been hit before or since; I made him almost sightless and reel and tremble by getting up and continuing the flight.

The fact that he had me in the hollow of his hand, he clean forgot; all he could do was to stare and wonder and think about not what he could easily have done, but what he had done and why he had not finished the job.

He had done no more than punch twice; he had not been called upon to draw unduly upon his strength and yet when I, only by instinct, got up and leaned on him—oh, how sick and limp was I—I felt him breathing hard, breathing as a man would do who was being suffocated. His huge body was quivering it was almost cold; a kind of paralysis of the mind and body was creeping over him. And when I got to my corner, though I was more dead than alive, I saw more than a glimmer of hope.

KNEW I WOULD WIN

I nursed myself in the second round, during nearly the whole of which Wells permitted me to lean on him, and when it was over I said to Descamps: "He is big and heavy; he has hurt me, but I am better. I made a mistake in rushing at him. Not again will I do so. I think I can win."

My third round I played a tattoo on the body of Wells. Every time I hit him he shivered with pain; then I knew I would win.

In the fourth round I drove my left to the pit of the stomach. He dropped his hands, and I sent him into semi-consciousness with a right to the chin.

It was as much as I could do to prevent myself from swooning when I saw Wells lying all of a heap. I could hardly believe my own eyes, and I suffered as much as I did from the terrible right which Wells had landed in the very infancy of the fight.

Yes, I had my worst three minutes at Ghent on that Sunday six years ago, though I won my most wonderful victory.

I would not suffer it again; I do not expect I shall. The like of it cannot be any more. It is awful to look back upon. Wells must sicken when he thinks of it. I am sure that he has never recovered from it.

American Volunteers Inter-Port Shooting

The annual rifle match between the Hankow American Volunteer Company and the American Co., S.V.C., for the Henkel Shield, was completed yesterday afternoon when the American Co., S.V.C., fired. Hankow fired on May 9th and compiled a total of 1460, (H.P.S. 1600) but the best that Shanghai could do was 1425.

This gives Hankow three successive wins on the shield, which becomes the permanent property of the Company first registering six wins.

The detailed scores are as follows:

HANKOW AMERICAN VOLUNTEER COMPANY

	200 yds Stand	300 yds Kneel	400 yds Sit	500 yds Prone	Skirmish	Total
Sergt. Vongehr	25	25	24	24	95	193
Lt. Hampton	25	24	23	24	93	189
Pvt. Gale	25	25	22	24	93	189
Lt. Smith	24	24	22	24	92	186
Pvt. Buenter	22	24	23	23	90	182
Pvt. Huston	25	23	24	23	87	182
Pvt. Sweeny	23	24	23	20	80	170
Pvt. Meyer	24	25	24	19	77	169
					Team Score	1460

AMERICAN COMPANY, S.V.C.

Pvt. Sauer	24	24	22	25	96	191
Sergt. Britton	24	25	23	25	94	191
Corp. Adamson	25	24	22	24	93	188
2-Lt. Wilner	24	25	24	23	90	186
Sergt. Bradley	24	23	24	23	85	179
1st Sergt. Davis	19	23	24	24	79	169
Corp. Twogood	24	22	21	17	78	162
Sergt. Boynton	23	23	24	21	68	159
					Team Score	1425

The following gentlemen kindly acted as umpires:
In Hankow: Captain Jameson, Lieutenants Fraser and Shaw, of the Hankow British Volunteer Company.
In Shanghai: Mr. A. M. Collaco, S. R. A., Sergt. Major Wise and Quartermaster Sergt. Rose of the S. V. C. Staff.

SUB-DEAN BATS 98 AT CRICKET

(Continued from Page 1)

T. C. Brotherton, b. Pearson	20
H. Grindrod, st. Cameron, b. Mathews	0
C. H. James, b. Jones	19
J. R. Harder, run out	1
C. C. Whitehead, not out	7
Extras	24
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. G. R. Murphy.	8	2	12	2
Pearson	8	0	26	2
Murray Kidd	6	1	17	2
Richards	4	1	13	0
Mathews	2	2	0	2
Monk	3	0	18	0
Jones	2	0	11	1

W. J. MONK'S XI

H. E. Jones, b. Robertson	1
A. R. Fulton, b. Robertson	4
C. L. Mathew, c. Bell, b. Grindrad	1
J. M. Pearson, c. Grindrod, b. Harden	15
W. J. Monk, c. Harder, b. Grindrod	6
L. G. M. Kidd, l.b.w., b. Robertson	6
R. Richards, b. Whitehead	37
Dr. Gauntlett, b. Whitehead	4
K. W. Tribe, c. Brotherton, b. Whitehead	9
W. G. Murphy, not out	7
J. E. Cameron, c. and b. Whitehead	1
Extras	4
Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robertson	6	2	9	3
Grindrod	5	2	19	2
Wood	2	1	6	0
Whitehead	8.2	0	23	4
Harder	4	0	24	1
Foster	3	0	10	0

PARSEE CRICKET CLUB VERSUS RECREATION CLUB

A match took place yesterday afternoon on the Race Course between the Parsee Cricket Club and the Recreation Club. The Parsees going in first gathered 65 runs. This small total was due to the excellent bowling of W. J. Manley, who took 6 wickets for 32 runs.

The Recs opened strongly, but it was not until Dicky Brandt and Jimmy Quayle got together that the issue of the game was beyond doubt. Brandt scored 53, and Quayle, by vigorous hitting, gathered 77. Both players retired without being beaten. The Recs' innings ended for a score of 205, thus beating the Parsees by 140 runs.

PARSEE'S

J. H. Shroff, b. Manley	5
S. J. Shroff, b. Manley	15
C. H. Bhoora, b. Manley	0
R. F. Shroff, run out	6
R. H. Ragi, b. Quincey	14
E. D. Damoi, b. Wilson	0
B. Chavala, b. Manley	4
C. B. Sethna, b. Manley	0
R. Vicajie, b. Quincey	0
M. Kavanara, b. Manley	11
M. D. Daji, not out	7
Extras	3
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. W. R. Wilson.	8	1	26	1
W. J. Manley	10.3	2	32	6
L. P. Quincey	3	2	4	2

S. R. C.

A. J. Willis, c. Ragi, b. Bhoora	13
J. J. Ellis, c and b. Bhoora	4
C. H. Ollerdessen, b. Bhoora	27
H. G. Reed, c. Daji, b. Bhoora	15
L. P. Quincery, c. Vicajee, b. Bhoora	7
R. J. S. Brandt retired	53
J. A. Quale, retired	77
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Sethna, b. Shroff	0
W. J. Manley, b. Sethna	0
C. E. Ollerdessen, not out	0
H. B. Ollerdessen, did not bat	0
Extras	9
Total	205

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Bhoora	14	2	29	5
R. F. Shroff	10	1	44	1
J. H. Shroff	4	0	33	0
R. H. Nagi	4	0	28	0
M. D. Daji	1	0	13	0
C. B. Sethna	13	1	10	1

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those needs of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as their the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale in all Chemists and Stores, or sent free 6/- from MARTIN, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

WHAT MUTTS THESE MORTALS BE

By Charles Dryden

Once upon a time, in a frenzy of Civic Pride, said to be well nigh unanimous, the Chamber of Commerce of Mineral Wells, Tex., set about grabbing off some free advertising. In a word, the gents of the chamber chased the jack rabbits away from a large tract of sand, bit the cactus off close to the ground, built a ball park and invited the White Sox to come on down and train on the salubrious climate of Palo Pinto County and its purlieus.

The White Sox did so, attended by a horde of baseball writers who paid their own expenses and furnished the free advertising, worth $1 per line, at top of column next to pure reading matter. Likewise, some snapshots of the sterling athletes and scenery in characteristic poses.

From Fort Worth came the Lady Expert. In a word, her play was the society end of the watering resort. She was a bear at dashing off thrillers entitled: "Those Seen in the Boxes Were," and likewise, "Among Those Present Were the Following." In a pinch the Lady Expert could come through next day with a follow-up story on "Delicious Refreshments Were Served."

Since she came endowed with all these necessary qualifications, it was the order of her managing editor that the Lady Expert send him 400 words of snappy baseball stuff per day. Gee, whiz! She knew as much about baseball as a Russian Bolshevik does of shower baths.

And so the noble scribes, ever chivalrous to a lady in distress—even an elderly one—requested the Western Union wire chief to call 400 words each night from any Chicago story filed with him and to shoot the stuff along to Ft. Worth, appending there to the name of the Lady Expert.

Thus was the rock lifted from the chest of the Lady Expert.

TWO-HANDED EATERS

In all but one trifling detail Mineral Wells was, and still is, an ideal training camp. The hollow-legged athletes didn't get enough to eat; they never do, even with a knife in each hand, and few hotels permit the use of funnels or automatic self-feeding hoppers.

A woman hotel keeper undertook the hopeless task of keeping the White Sox filled up, and they howled about the grub—howled until the coyotes in that part of Texas moved over into Mexico, where there is nothing at all to eat and very little of that.

If an athlete ordered fruit at breakfast, he got half an apple. At the main meal of the day stewed chicken was served. Six sterling athletes parked their hollow legs under one table, and the good old home-cooking platter in the center featured five pieces of fowl, including one neck and a wing. It was no fault of the landlady that the chickens of Texas didn't emulate the giraffe in his great specialty.

One evening while my heart ached loudly for the starving athletes I wrote a story for Chicago, exploiting the chicken necks and wings at dinner and the half of an apple at breakfast. In a burst of inspiration I renamed the hotel The Half-Portion House.

The wire chief was not crazy about Mineral Wells. They had yanked him from the bosom of his family at Fort Worth to handle the baseball stuff, and the doubly unfortunate chief was hanging on at The Half-Portion House. So what does he do but wire that chicken neck yarn to Fort Worth, fifty miles to the eastward. In the morning the story came back prominently displayed on the sporting page, and the name of the Lady Expert headed that procession of cruel words.

Before the innocent Lady Expert was out of bed or had seen the paper her telephone rang. The landlady of the Half-Portion House was hooked up at the other end of the wire. In a word, it was her habit to rise with the lark so as to cut the breakfast apples in two.

The landlady spoke substantially as follows: * ! ! $ = | | ** % % = ! * @ ! ! $ * ! c & $!

The only way to stop it was to call out the Fire Department and chop down the telephone poles. In panic the Lady Expert rushed to the Chamber of Commerce—the fountain head of all that was good and pure and reassuring at Mineral Wells, Palo County, Tex. The Chamber, to a man, had read the story, and the President of that body was standing in the middle of the room swinging two bulls by the tails.

THEN THE CHIPS FELL

What did the landlady mean, putting the town on the bum and crabbing the training camp in the eyes of the world after all the Chamber had done to boost Mineral Wells as an ideal resort? Gee, whiz! The Lady Expert was a heroine. She had the welfare of the town at heart and, moreover, the beautiful courage to come right out with the truth in large type, let the stinging lash fall where it may.

My first and only glimpse of the Lady Expert was after she got hep to the whole business. A mutual friend conducted her to where I was at. The light of virtuous triumph gleamed in her eye and she gave my sallowed writing mitt a cordial grasp. She got all the credit and I was more than glad to surrender it. There was no telling when the landlady of the Half-Portion House would get my number.

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Commerce surrounded the hotel, and when the orator of the day concluded his address to the landlady he had her promise, or threat, that feeding conditions would improve. They did. Three necks appeared on the platter where one grew before, making seven pieces of chicken for six famished athletes at the close of a fast workout.

There was another hotel which called itself "The Place That Feeds." The White Sox moved in and did so well that the place went out of business and never did open up again. Six years elapsed before the Sox went back to train at Mineral Wells. It took that long to accumulate another stock of grub.

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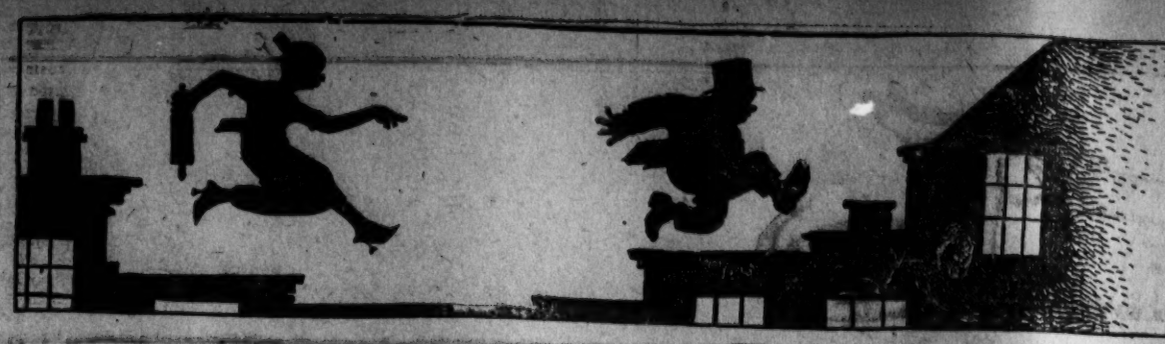


Comic Picture Section

Sunday, May 30th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

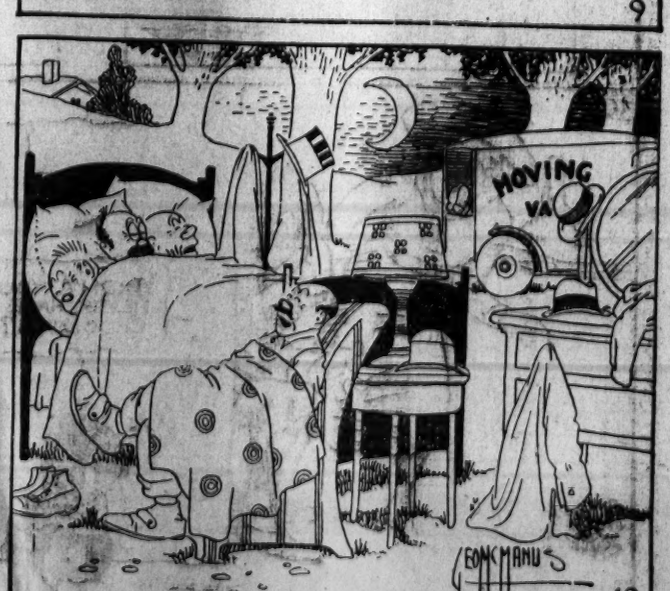
THE JANITOR HERE IS UNBEARABLE I'M GOING TO MOVE OUT OF THIS APARTMENT IMMEDIATELY - I'VE RENTED A NEW HOUSE-
HE'S A BRUTE-HE SAID MY HUSBAND MUST HAVE BEEN A BRAVE MAN TO MARRY ME--
1

HELLO-IS THIS THE SNAIL MOVING COMPANY? WELL-THIS IS MRS. JIGGS-I'VE TAKEN A NEW HOUSE AND I WANT YOU TO COME AND MOVE MY THINGS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE-
MY THINGS ARE PACKED!!
4

ANYTHING IN HERE DATS LIABLE TO LEAK?
EASY WITH THAT PIANO- HICKEY-
I THINK YOU'SE FELLERS USED TO WORK FER A WRECKING COMPANY-
6

WELL-BOYS WE'VE BEEN HERE TWO HOURS-IT'S TIME WE WUZ MOVIN'!
YES-BUT WHERE ARE WE MOVIN' TO?
LET'S PLAY A COUPLE OF MORE HANDS FIRST-
SURE-WE'LL FIND THE HOUSE SOME HOW!
9

SAY-ARE YOU SURE YOUR WIFE RENTED A HOUSE IN THIS TOWN?
IT'S GITTIN' DARK-WHAT ARE YOU GONNA DO?
GIT THEM THINGS OUT OF THAT VAN-
11



Little Jimmy

1. "JIMMY LISTEN! IVE TORN MY TROUSERS AND MOTHERS HIKING SOME PLACE SO I'VE GOT TO MEND THEM MYSELF YOU RUN OVER TO THE TRADING POST AND GET ME A NEEDLE AND THREAD!"

2. RESERVATION TRADING POST

3. "YOU SAY HER BOOK HIM COME TO-DAY!" "WHERUM BOOK LIKE WHITE SQAWS HAVE?" "AINT HERE YIT!"

4. "WHERED YOU GET THAT CANDY STICK?"

5. "HIM!"

6. "MISTER TRADER HOW MUCH FOR A CANDY CANE LIKE THAT ONE?" "SORRY, SON BUT THATS THE LAST ONE!"

7. "GEE"

8. "GOOD OLE KNIFE FOR DIVVEY, YOU SAVVEY?"

AND IN THE MEAN TIME

9. —AND NOW THE KID'S BEEN GONE AN HOUR—" "YOU POOR HUBBY, I'LL GO OVER MYSELF AND GET THE THINGS AND I'LL FIX 'EM UP IN A JIFFY!"

AND THEN

10. "AND NOW SHE'S BEEN GONE AN HOUR TOO!"

11. "THIS FROCK IS TAN DUVETYN, SMARTLY EDGED WITH NARROW GOLD BRAID, OVER A BLACK SATIN UNDERDRESS." FASHION MAGAZINE

12. "DIDNT YOU NEVER HAVE NO CHOCLUTS?" "NO SABBY!"

13. "PUTTUM ON PANTS OR PUTTUM YOU IN HOOSEGOW! ME INJUN POLICE FOR MAKE ALLA MEN WEAR PANTS!"

14. "BUT I WAS JUST AS MUCH TO BLAME AS JIMMY AND YOU DONT WANT TO SPANK ME DO YOU?" "ER— I SUPPOSE —AW-HUM- NOT"

SUNNERTON